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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,104—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester, 18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel 25th
B.L.ORIENTAL	5384	L. H. Moule ....2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5142	W. A. Wheler ...9th ,,
B.L. BRITANIA	6522	J. I. Parfitt .....16th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....23rd ,,
B.M.CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews ..30th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes ....6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .....13th ,,
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ....20th ,,
B.L.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 27th ,,
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes....4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester. 11th
M* SHANNON	4362	C. L. Daniel ..... 18th ,,
B.L.CALEDONIA	755	W.B. Andrews .... 25th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
EMPERATRIX	T. Rossovich	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 6th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	12th Oct.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st Sept., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars. Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 2, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	21st September

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, MADEIRA, ALGOA BAY and SOUTHAMPTON, CAPE TOWN

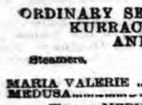
in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 30th August, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE .....14th October, 1297.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, every 28 days.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 16, 1897.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th Sept., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 21st Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 23rd Sept., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Goradur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, about 23rd Sept.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 24th Sept.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 28th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th September, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A Steamer	5,264	On or about the 31st October.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2 September, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SAGHALIEN	4,049	Garbo	1st October.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	X	26th November.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	Schmitz.	4,259	23rd Sept., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA S. N. CO., LD.

STEAMER TO NATAL, DELAGOA BAY, THE MAURITIUS AND MADAGASCAR PORTS.

THE S. S. "NADIRI, (or another steamer) WILL SAIL for the above places on or about the 22nd September, 1897.

For freight and passage apply to the undersigned.

HAJI ABDUL HOOSEIN H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1, Postage half-anna.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL WHISKEY.

A GENUINE RIPE AND MELLOW SPIRIT

at a VERY LOW PRICE

EQUAL IN MANY RESPECTS to SOME of the most Expensive Whiskies in the MARKET.

Per Dozen Cash...Rs. 23-8. Credit...Rs. 26-4.

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TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

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	Rs. a.
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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

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OF

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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
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Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the

BEEHIVE BRANDY

Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.
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And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds :—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

A NOVELTY IN WATCHES

Among the many Novelties in Watches which we have recently received none has gained more popularity than our

LEFT-HANDED OR PUZZLE WATCH.

THIS WATCH, in a strong silver case, has at the first glance the appearance of an ordinary pocket watch, and though by a little practice the owner of this watch quickly acquires the facility of telling the time at a glance, to any one unacquainted with the peculiarities of the watch it is a complete puzzle, and affords an endless amount of amusement to on-lookers, and particularly to the owner, who finds no difficulty whatever, and while using the watch for every-day purposes, can occupy his spare moments by amusing himself at the expense of his friends and acquaintances.

In strong Silver Crystal faced case with special Lever movement, Keyless Winding action, in handsome leather case, complete with our usual 2 years' guarantee.

Rs. 35.

These Watches can only be obtained from

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

WATCH, CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INVITATION TO TEA.

WE WANT WIVES to insist on having the EMERALD VALLEY TEAS or to know the reason Y. They are decidedly the most fragrant in INDIA. From As. 9 to Rs. 1-8 and from a ½lb. to a Ton.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EVERY MAN THINKS HE KNOWS THE BEST WHISKY,

BUT ONLY HE WHO DRINKS

EDINA

IS SURE OF HIS GROUND.

EDINA is a PURE, WELL-NATURED SCOTCH WHISKY, procurable only from KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

Rs. 31-8 per Doz. Rs. 2-12 per Bottle. Rs. 15-12 per Gallon Jar.

Should be taken with KEMP'S PURE STANDARD ÆRATED WATERS.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IN TIMES of PUBLIC ALARM from EPIDEMICS of CHOLERA, PLAGUE, ETC.,

The keenest attention should be paid to the Purity of the Water Supply.

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS

remain unsurpassed on the

TWO VITAL FEATURES :—

EFFICIENCY AND SIMPLICITY.

Cheap, Good and very Easily Cleaned and Charged.

Prices.—1 Gallon size, Rs. 12. 2 Gallons, Rs. 17-8.

CHARGED AND READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

KEMP'S ANTI-GERM FILTERING MEDIUM

for recharging 1 Gallon, Re. 1-12. 2 Gallons, Rs. 2-12.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

DON'T BLUNDER ON

WHEN you feel low and OUT of Health and Spirits,

BUT ASSIST NATURE to restore you by means of

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A NERVINE TONIC which possesses unique RESTORATIVE and STRENGTHENING properties. It is a combination of powerful nerve foods such as Phosphorus, Damiana and Coca with other ingredients, and will do more to repair nervous waste in one week than any other remedy can accomplish in a month.

IT MAY always be relied upon as fresh and active, and is quite unlike any of the imported American or English remedies.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

BARKHAUSEN & CO.,

BORDEAUX

GENUINE RICH CLARETS,

Shipped by the above Firm,

TO BE HAD OF

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS :—

19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS ; BAHADURS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE HAVANNA CIGARS,

In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
DHOBIE TALAO.

LAST 2 DAYS.
FRIDAY, 17th at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
SATURDAY, 18th at 9-30 P.M. only.

CINEMATOGRAGH ANIMATED PICTURES.
NEW SERIES OF FILMS.
JUBILEE PROCESSION &c., &c.
NEW LIGHT.

PRICES:—Rs. 2, Rs. 1, and annas 8.
Tickets at the door only.
P. METZKER & Co.
Secunderabad (Dn.)
Agents for Films and Projecting Machines.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per AUSTRIAN Lloyd's s. s. "VINDOBONA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and the claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
EMIL SCARPA,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from the 14th to the 21st instant, both dates inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th September, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 20th Instant, that days being Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

NOTICE.
WANTED, an experienced SECRETARY, to the Ahmedabad Municipality on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. Applications with testimonials should be addressed to the undersigned upto 15th October, 1897.
RUNCHORELAL CHOTALALL, PRESIDENT.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad Municipal Office, 13th September, 1897.

NOTICE.
THE CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October.
Apply
PHYSICIAN-IN-CHARGE,
St. George's Hospital.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY by CONTRACT at Bombay of Miscellaneous Marine Stores for one year, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., sundire, of TUESDAY, the 28th Sept. 1897 after which hour no Tender will be received.
For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 16th and 23rd Sept. 1897 or apply to the Undersigned.
W. CHANDLER,
for Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, Sept 13, 1897.

SALE OF MESSRS. STEPHENS AND SONS' STABLES.
BY mutual consent of Messrs. W. STEPHENS and F. M. STEPHENS the WHOLE of the PREMISES at Charni Road, now occupied by Messrs. Stephens and Sons, Veterinary Surgeons will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, at 4 P. M., at the premises.
The property consists of :—1892 square yards of Leasehold land held under a Lease for 99 years dated 8th December, 1864, at a monthly rent of Rupees 45, the Lease being renewable in perpetuity at the option of the Lessees on payment at each renewal of a fine of Rupees 1,000 and all expenses of fresh Lease 5147 square yards of Leasehold land held under a Lease for 50 years from 1st January, 1890, at a monthly rent of Rupees 123 the lease being renewable for a further term of 50 years on payment of a fine of Rupees 50 and all expenses of the fresh Lease.
The Lessees are under each of the said Leases liable to payment of all taxes.
Two small plots of freehold land measuring 194 square yards and 187 square yards respectively.
Together with the Stables erected on the said several lands as the same are now occupied by Messrs. Stephens and Sons.
The owners reserve to themselves liberty to bid at the said sale.
Particulars and conditions of sale will be issued hereafter and copies will be obtainable on application from either of the Undersigned and from the Auctioneers.
The title deeds can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., and the property is open to view at any time between the hours of 8 and 10 A.M.—Dated 15th September, 1897.
CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. W. STEPHENS.
BROWN AND MOIR
Attorneys for Mr. F. M. STEPHENS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 138 OF 1897.
AUGUST MAHTER, of Bombay European Inhabitant, at present residing at Wyl in Switzerland by his duly constituted Attorney ROBERT CONCEICAO, residing at Bandora.....Plaintiff.
vs.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIROODIN of Bombay Borah Inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rahiman Street, without the Fort .....Defendant.
WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of May, 1897, it was ordered (inter alia) that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff Rs. 62,055-12-0 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the date thereof till payment and costs when taxed.
And whereas by a warrant for sale dated 7th day of September, 1897, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell certain moveable property consisting Chandeliers, Lamps, Lanterns Incandescent, and other Burners, Chimneys and Accessories Chairs, Tables, Showcases, Mirrors, Iron Safe, Corngrinding Machine, Soda-water Machines, Road Roller, Hand Cart, Barrels of Road Lead, Drums of linseed Oil, &c., &c., situate in a shop No. 218, at Abdool Rehiman Street 2 also at No 9, Church Gate Street and No 53A Apollo Street.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY the 20th of September 1897 and following days, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., under and by virtue of the said warrant for sale of Moveable property the Undersigned will put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at No. 9, Church Gate Street, No. 53A Apollo Street, and Nos. 216 and 218, Abdul Rehiman Street, respectively the said moveable property or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
The property will be on view two days before the sale.
For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 16th day of Sept., 1897.
G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJI.
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST., BOMBAY.
SEMI—DRESS JACKETS, FROM Rs. 40.

THE BOMBAY NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at its Registered Office, 65-67, New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1897, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up for the year ended on 30th June, 1897.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., as a Director of the Company.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election ; and
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
THAKERSEY NARANJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 13th September, 1897.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., BILLIARD TABLE Makers, Etiolated Annealed Ivory Billiard Balls (Regd). The most perfect Billiard Ball known and at the same cost as ordinary Ivory.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Re. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

RELY on the reliable, trust the trustworthy, as when petty dealers close their doors after a short time your SEWING MACHINES would be thrown in the Market without parts or appliances.—SINGER COMPANY Established in 1850.

£1,834,450 New Assurances were issued by the STANDARD in 1896, one of the Largest Records yet made by the Company. Apply Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s FRENCH COFFEE per lb. Ans. 12. This is a Mixture of Finest Selected Coffee and Chicory prepared on the most scientific principles and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma and delicacy of flavour are retained for a considerable time. A trial earnestly solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN from 1st October next. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation, has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

TO LET.—Large and AIRY ROOM in TWO PARTS or WHOLE, suitable to a big firm vacated by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, No. 2 Dalal Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—3 Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30' by 7,' 2 by Hick Hargreaves and Co., of 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by W. and J. Galloway of 90 lbs. pressure. Also 31 second-hand Fly Throstle Frames 2" lift 280 Spindles each. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, Jivraj Balloo Mills Tardeo.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Re. 1-8, for Euphoniums Rs. 1-8, for Phœnix Rs. 3 Giant Harmonium Aristons Rs. 3, Giant Phœnix Rs. 4 Celestinas Rs. 4. For Harmoniums, Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registery Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i-Hind Mills :—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLERODS amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. B. NOVROJI (L. M. & S.).—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM (L. M. & S.):—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAIN.—We receive letters daily from our Constituents enquiring whether cloudy or rainy weather is suitable for Photography. We say "Yes" certainly, by special arrangements, in our Studio we can take first class portraits during rainy or cloudy weather.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photos Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Re. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN of up-country requiring anything from Bombay as Furniture, Boots, Hosiery, Shirts, Gowns, Glassware, Fruits, Stores, should apply to TUKINA, Bazaar-Agent, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions," with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, Rs. 75, Rs. 175 Rs. 250—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English an Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing, orders. For rates, Apply SUPRINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.
SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the Firm of FAZULBHOY MERBHAI CHINOY will be held at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at our office, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, to consider what steps the Creditors must take against the persons concerned for the recovery of their claims.
HIRALAL MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Petitioning Creditors.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI DEPOTS.
MEMBERS are INFORMED that, on and from MONDAY, the 13th September, the DISCOUNTS of 5 and 2½ per cent., now being ALLOWED OFF the LISTED PRICES of the above Depots, will be INCREASED to 10 and 5 per cent., respectively, till further Notice.
Members are further informed that BOTH DEPOTS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 18th September, for the Annual Stock taking.
A. HILDEBRAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 9th September, 1897.

BURMA.
POLICE SUPPLY AND CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for SUPPLY and CLOTHING, BURMA, for the supplies entered in the subjoined schedules up to 12 o'clock noon on the 6th December, 1897, when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.
Tenderers for Schedule No. I must tender for all the Supplies entered in Schedule No. I.
Tender Forms and particulars regarding the contracts and the contract deeds can be obtained on application to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, Rangoon.
Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and the superscription : "Tenders for the supply of rations to the Upper Burma Military Police," should be clearly written on the outside of the envelopes.
The Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

Article.	Probable quantity.	Date of delivery.	Place of delivery.	Earnest-money to accompany tender.
Schedule No. I	lbs.			Rs.
Atta, dry, ground	400,000	From 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1899.	Mandalay	10,000
Rice, second sort, for Natives	2,400,000			
Wheat	3,000,000			
Dhall of sorts	900,000			
Ghee, cow's	650,000			
Salt	250,000			
Turmeric	35,000			
Chillies	1,500			
Schedule No II.				
Wheat	2,500,000		Myingyan	3,000
Schedule No. III.				
Wheat	600,000		Rangoon	1,000

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,
H. W. CAMPBELL, CAPT.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Supply and Clothing, Burma.
Rangoon, the 1st September, 1897.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230
NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.
LOCAL BOARD :—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
(By Order of the Board.)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street. S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
G. TROST,
Manager.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,
TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
BOMBAY.

RIDING BREECHES
CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES GIVING THE MAXIMUM OF FREEDOM AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER
DRILLS, CANTOONS, WHIPCORDS, BEDFORD CORDS, VELVET CORDS, CASHMERES AND SILKS For Racing
PATTERNS AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "run up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurfs, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION:—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.
COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess ; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Clarement Sq., London, W. C.
Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona
THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House, have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

OUR ADDRESS not needed. Our name is a household word. The song of "MERRY SINGER" is sung in every household. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as "SINGER, the Sole Manufacturers for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere,
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
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THE First Volume of this work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East, has been already published.
The death of the Author in January last delayed the publication of the Second Volume which, with the Index, is now in the press.
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CONTENTS.
VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.
1. The Axis or Spear. Pike or Pal.
2. The Goi Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopy' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.
THE STONE.
9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Ela.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Maqvna, Medea and Maia.—Touch-stone.
12. The Gelipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.
THE PILLAR.
15.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-33m., 2-1s. Low water, 8-15m., 8-27s.
Fourth Criminal Sessions.
Scottish High School, Byculla, Shakespearian and Dramatic Recitals, 6 p.m.
Concert and Dance, G. I. P. Railway Institute.
Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Bible Study, by the Rev. W. G. Peel, 8-45 p.m. (open to all).

POLO.—There will be a game, this afternoon, at 5-15.

THE PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—A special general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held in the Prabhu Seminary Hall on Sunday, at 3 p.m.

THE CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALLA.—As will be seen from an announcement in another column, the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, will re-open on the 1st proximo.

A NEW PARSEE DEPUTY COLLECTOR.—Khan Saheb Framroze Edulji Punthaki, at present employed in the Departments of Income Tax and Revenue Administration, has, on the recommendation of Mr. Giles, Collector of Karachi, been appointed a Deputy Collector in the Karachi district.

STRIKE OF OPERATIVES.—The whole of the employes of the Bombay Dyeing Company, at Parbadevie Road, struck work on Wednesday on account of their grain compensation allowance having been stopped, and have not resumed work. Police arrangements have been made to prevent any breach of the peace.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF BAI DINBAI N. PETIT.—We regret to note that Bai Dinbai N. Petit, the philanthropic Parsee lady, has been ailing for some time past from a carbuncle, which has been operated upon, causing anxiety to her numerous family and friends. Her medical advisers watch her case day and night.

THE B.S.P.C.A.—During the month of August last 17 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole as being unfit for work at the instance of the agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners: while 32 bullocks, 5 horses, and 1 she buffalo were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the month; and 201 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, and 20 cartmen for overloading their carts.

MEHRJEE RANA LIBRARY AT NOWSARI.—Dustoor Eruchjee Sorabjee Mehrjee Rana has presented about 520 volumes, valued at Rs. 3,000, to the above library, many of the books being valuable manuscripts. The late Mr. Nusservanjee Jehangir Wadia used to present for the benefit of the subscribers a copy of the English and Gujerati dailies, which boon has been continued at the expense of his widow, who has given Rs. 2,000 for the purpose into the hands of two Parsee gentlemen, Dr. Temuljee Nariman and Mr. Dinshaw Sorabjee Mody, who are enjoined as trustees to hand over the amount to the library authorities after her death. If the interest accruing on the sum of Rs. 2,000 be insufficient, Mrs. Pherozebai Nusservanjee Jehangir Wadia during her lifetime will make good any deficiency in meeting the subscriptions of the several newspapers.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the 31st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March ..... Au Revoir ..... Maurice.
Fantasia ..... The Goldbeetle Scarabee ..... Kling.
Selection ..... Les Cloches de Corneville ..... Planquette.
Song (Cornet Solo) ... The Last Chord ..... Sullivan.
Fantasia* (No. 3) .... On Popular Ballads ..... Rappey.
Valse ..... Hochzeitsfeier ..... Strauss.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

* Synopsis:—
1 The Wandering Minstrel, 2 The Night Watch, Pinsuti, Mazzoni.
3 The Gallant Vaquero, 4 Thady O'Flynn, Molloy. Watson.
5 The Kerry dance, Molloy 6 Call me Back, Denza.
7 Three Merry Men, Molloy 8 Only a Dream, Lassen.
9 The Blue Alsatian Mountains, 10 Going to Market, Diehl. 11 One last Waltz, Molloy. Adams.

THE MUTUAL PROVIDENT AND GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—Despite the fate of several death benefit funds, this society, which was established in 1893, still continues its useful work. They have paid as much as Rs. 2,40,000 in the shape of claims upto date to the various representatives of the deceased members, and the society is now conducted very nearly on the lines of an insurance office, the premium as well as the amount of insurance being fixed, and are not in proportion to the number of deaths or the number of members as in previous years. It has a guarantee fund of very nearly 40,000, and at an extraordinary general meeting of the members, to be held on Saturday next, the 18th instant, several important changes in the rules will be brought forward for introduction, and amongst others it is proposed that the entrance fees be increased from 10 to 50 per cent, the deposit contributions payable at the time of joining the society be dispensed with, the old deposits held to the credit of members be refunded, and that the members of 12 years' standing or upwards be if necessary accommodated by the society in paying up their monthly contributions.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. John F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday at Rose Cottage Lane, Mount Road, touching the death of Halim, a Mahomedan girl, aged twelve years, wife of one Boodhoo Dhanai, a mill-hand, and about sixteen years, residing at Ripon Road. Deceased was married about a year and a-half ago, and lived at her husband's house for some time after the marriage. During that period the girl frequently complained to her mother that she was not happy in the house of her husband, who had been ill-treating her. About three months ago Halim ran away to the house of her mother, who is a widow and asked her to let her remain with her, stating that she could no longer live with her husband. Deceased remained with her mother until Friday last, when she was induced to go and live with her husband by her mother-in-law. Deceased went to her husband's house and remained there until Monday evening, when she was suddenly missed. A search was made for her, but she could not be found, and a report was made to the police on the following day. On Wednesday her body was found floating in a well in Angria's Wady. The police had the body removed out of the well. It was much decomposed, and the skin was peeling off. There were no visible marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a pyran, a pair of trousers, and podhnee. The mother in her evidence before the coroner stated that deceased had not come to age, and still the couple lived as husband and wife. The husband corroborated this statement. The jury in the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

BRUTAL ATTACK ON A WOMAN.—Suckooba, a Hindu woman, residing in a chawl of Kala Chowkey Road, was, on Tuesday evening, seated in the room of a female friend in the same chawl, when one Luximon Balkrishna, a mill mucadam, residing at Chinchpogly, came to the door of the room and called out Suckoo to come out of the room. This the woman refused to do, whereupon Luximon rushed into the room, threw her on her back on the floor, and sitting across her, took a penknife from his pocket and opened it with the object of cutting her nose off. The woman offered strong resistance, and a struggle commenced. Two women residing in the adjoining room raised an alarm, which brought some men to the room in time to save the woman from the brutal attack of the man. The knife was snatched out of the assailant's hand, but not before the woman had sustained a cut on the left temple and another on the left forearm. The assailant sustained a wound four inches long right across the left arm, which was apparently caused by the knife while it was being snatched out of his hand. From inquiries made by the police it appeared that the woman was at one time in the keeping of the accused, but she deserted him owing to his ill-treatment. He subsequently asked her to go back to him, but she refused to do so, and hence the attack. The woman and her assailant were conveyed by the police to the J. J. Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. The accused Luximon was yesterday charged by Inspector Okeefe before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to the woman Suckoo. His Worship sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 17.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice FULTON.)

Postponed Long Causes.

43,97—Brown and M—Raphael Sidha Raphael vs Ladkibai and others—Edgelow and G. and M and R. Part heard.
454,96—Payne G and S—Sorabjee Dadabhoy Dubash and others vs Cursetjee Jehangir Khambatta and others—Hemming and P. Part heard.
603,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Ganeshdas and others.
597,96—Thakurdas D and C—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Baldevdas Ganeshdas and others.
669,95—In person—Harrishanker Damodhur vs Syed Hossein Ally bean Mir Rahimally Shahudin and another—Dikshit and D.
150,97—In person—Trimbak Gungadhur Ranade vs The Union Mills Co, Ld—Wadia and G.

DEFY and keep at bay Diseases of the Liver, Bowels, Kidneys and Skin! FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL is preventative and curative of the above. Sure cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation and deranged state of the Liver; prevents stone in the bladder and itching of the Skin. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE programme of reliefs in India for next cold weather is likely to be considerably modified, owing to the operations on the Nort-West frontier, which have involved the move of a large number of regiments in the various Commands.

HEAVY rain fell at Simla on Monday night and Tuesday, the weather assuming quite a monsoon character again after a spell of bright weather. Reports regarding the cops in the Punjab continue to be most favourable and an excellent harvest is expected in most districts. The wheat crop should be particularly good.

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company have submitted their report, but the directors have not yet taken any action on it.

THE District Engineer of Jajshahye has been recalled from leave owing to urgent work in connection with earthquake repairs. An expenditure of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for repairs to public buildings in Rampore Boolia.

THE annual Masonic ball took place on Wednesday night in the Simla Town Hall and was as successful a gathering as usual. Among the guests were the Lieutenant-Governor, and Lady Young, Lady White, Sir Francis and Lady Maclean. All the arrangements were admirably carried out and the dance was one of the most enjoyable of the season.

A DESPATCH has just gone Home to the Secretary of State regarding the amendment of the rules of the Civil Veterinary Department.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of nine vegetable gardens at stations on the Derajat Frontier, with a view to the improvement of the health of the troops, who have of late frequently been suffering from scorbutic symptoms.

THE native infantry detachment will be shortly removed from Kangra to Dharmsala, where accommodation is available for it.

IT has been reported that the North-Western Railway is so short of engines that the transport trains cannot be moved and that the line is blocked from Meerut to Peshawar. This is incorrect. There is no block on the line and the maximum number of trains possible is being run between Lalla Musa and Rawalpindi, that is, thirteen or fourteen trains each way daily. Any excess trains over the maximum are stabled at Mian Mir in the mobilisation sidings in charge of the Commissariat Department waiting their turn to go on. Some camels have died in transit, and this probably accounts for the stories of transport animals dying in the trucks during their detention for want of food and care.

THE returns of Indian Railways for the five months ending on August 28th show how great has been the improvement in traffic during the summer. The increase in gross earnings as compared with the similar period of last year is shown as nearly 34½ lakhs, but it is really over 41 lakhs as the returns for 1896 were made up to August 29th, and we may take a day's receipts as exceeding 6 lakhs. The East Indian line, as usual, head the list with an increase of about 34 lakhs; the North-Western coming next with nearly 6 lakhs, the Indian Midland with over 5 lakhs, the Southern Mahratta and Burma lines being just below this figure, while the Madras line is well over 4 lakhs to the good. On the wrong side of the account the Great Indian Peninsula is worst, with a decrease of 23 1-3 lakhs, but taking the period from July 1st to August 28th it is nearly a lakh better than in that period of last year. This shows that trade must have improved in July and August. The Rajputana-Malwa with 4 1-4 lakhs and the Bombay-Baroda with 3-3 lakhs and the Eastern Bengal with nearly 4 lakhs must also be noted as being to the bad. With the good harvests which are now fairly well assured in all parts of India with the exception of certain districts in Madras and Bombay, there should be a marked increase in railway earnings during the next six months. The North-Western line will, of course, show a big rise owing to the movements of troops and stores to the frontier.

THE Collector of Trichinopoly has caused the following notification to be published in the local District *Gazette*:—"The practice of making large presents of fruit, &c., and expensive garlands being objectionable, it is hereby notified that nothing more than one lime and a simple garland of flowers only should be offered on the occasion of a visit to any Revenue or Local Fund official."

AN interesting article on the supposed immunity of natives of India to enteric fever, appeared in the "British Medical Journal" of August 7th, by Surgeon-Major Freyer. The article proves conclusively that the natives of India are not immune to the enteric poison, and there are no anatomical or physiological grounds for believing them to be so, and the real secret is that the great majority develop the disease in childhood. In support of Surgeon-Major Freyer's conclusion, a well marked case of enteric has been observed in a native aged 15, and cases of native soldiers, which are diagnosed as remittent fever, are often, we believe, really enteric: but the popular belief is so strong that the native is immune to the enteric microbe, that medical officers are very slow to diagnose any case as such, and it is not certain, if they were to do so, their opinion wouldn't be questioned by higher authority. If we consider what the admissions and deaths from enteric, or as it was then known typhoid, were, say, twenty or thirty years ago at Home, we will find an analagous condition of things to what now exists in India. Very few adults then developed enteric fever, but a disease arose amongst children, the true nature of which was not recognised for some considerable time, but now, there is no doubt the disease was enteric; but, owing to improved sanitary and hygienic precautions, the disease is now rarely seen amongst children, and here we find the real reason why the soldier suffers so much more from enteric in India than formerly. In former years a larger number had had the disease in childhood, and this, of course, coupled with the fact that we get far more young soldiers out from Home than formerly, explains the increase in this disease. There can be no doubt the test recommended and described by Surgeon-Major Freyer is invaluable, and in experienced hands is absolutely reliable; and the means for applying it should be supplied to every station hospital in India.

TEN years' experience has led Surgeon-Captain Hehir to the conclusion that his Highness the Nizam's Government can have no conception of the amount of utter misery in families that follows the premature or untimely death of the bread-winner of many of the lower-middle class subordinate officials. This class of men marry young, rapidly acquire large families, and have so many responsibilities thrust on them with their small salaries, that they are unable to insure their lives, or procrastinate in this imperative duty, till it is too late. Their families become the objects of public charity. In some cases the husband has led a reckless life, in others the reverse. In some he has served Government for 20 to 30 years, in others less than half that time. The Government is unable to provide pensions for all—indeed, in this matter his Highness the Nizam's Government is, in my experience, exceptionally generous and liberal. I would now suggest a method of relieving all this misery, and one which would remove the terrible feeling or degradation and loss of self-respect that possesses respectable widows and their grown-up children, who become the recipients of public charity—"viz., by the institution of a Government Service Family Pension Fund." It should be incumbent on every Government official, high or low, as a condition of his appointment, whether married or single, to join this found. As the subscriptions begin with a man's appointment, he really will never miss the amount of his subscription if it is regularly deducted from his salary—he really feels that his salary is the actual amount disbursed, and will in all probability accommodate his expenses accordingly, while he will always possess some degree of comfort in the thought that his wife and family will be to a certain extent provided for in case of accident.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS VS. THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

A GREAT match was witnessed yesterday evening between these two teams—a sort of preliminary canter to the Rovers Tournament which commences on Saturday next. Neither side was really a representative one, the Bombay team being less so than their opponents, and great credit is due to them that they were able to make a draw of the match, the result being 2 goals all when time was called. The game was spoilt somewhat towards the end of the second half by a very heavy shower of rain which made the ground very treacherous and accurate kicking almost an impossibility. The game was also interfered with from a spectator's point of view by the darkness towards the end. Bombay teams seem to forget that the evenings close in very early nowadays and that punctuality is absolutely essential if a game is to be finished in daylight. It is hoped that this will be remembered during the two tournaments which are coming off during the best two weeks. Last night's game was very fast throughout, and the Bombay men stood the test to their training in a manner which reflects great credit on the man who is responsible for keeping them up to the mark. The Rovers scored their two goals in the first 10 minutes, and though they afterwards had repeated shots at their opponents' stronghold they failed to put the leather through. The Durhams scored their first goal just before half time and their second during the first five minutes of the second half. It serves no purpose to eulogise individual members of the teams. All played well. Some better than others, and there is no doubt that the Rovers, if with their full team play as well and pluckily as they played last night, will have a very good chance of bringing the cup back to Bombay. The Tournament commences on Saturday owing to the number of entries, and glovers of football may confidently expect some really good matches.

There will be a match this evening between the Middlesex Regt. and Gymkhana. Play to commence at 5-15 punctually. The following will represent the Gymkhana:—

Back—Ross.
2 Backs—Cole, LaTouche, Hudson, and McCausland.
3 Backs—Williamson and Sheepshanks.
Forwards—Christie, Wood, Economo, Bishop, Dodgson Baxter, Waller, and Moore.

THE FAMINE.

THE Central Committee of the Famine Charitable Fund has received the gratifying news from Mrs. Hauser, the philanthropic lady who organised working parties in England for clothing the destitute women in the famine districts of India, and who sent out a large number of bales, that a similar movement has been commenced in America. It is announced that such contributions will be distributed through Mission Agencies.

KASARA.

A correspondent writes:—Mr. Piers, the Stationmaster of Kasara, who has been striving to collect funds to feed the famine-stricken people in the surrounding villages, deserves to be publicly thanked for his efforts. Kasara is a small station where there are no people of any means. Mr. Piers, however, has been able to feed 125 persons, including men, women and children every day on the bounty of the travelling public. He is very ably assisted by the railway police in collecting subscription from the passengers travelling by trains. On an average he collects daily Rs. 10, but I am afraid he will not be able to do so for any length of time. Mr. Marsdon, the District Engineer of Egatpura, and Mr. Sargeant, the acting Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway, are supporting the fund. The food is cooked on the railway premises by Hindus and served out to the famine-stricken people at about 2 p.m. as the fund does not allow two meals a day. Mr. Piers has also written to the Collector, and I feel confident that Mr. Logan, the popular Collector of Thana, will do all he can for the poor. The fund was started on the 5th instant, and it is hoped that the travelling public will continue to lend a helping hand.

THE GAEN UTEJAK MANDALI.

THIS native philharmonic society celebrated the Parsee New Year's day in its usual style on Wednesday last, not at its club premises, but at the Allbless Baugh. Once a year the members of the club are allowed to give their little folks a treat and to stuff them with cakes and sweets and make them happy by various gifts. Competitions in singing, recitation, and instrumental playing take place amongst these youngsters, both boys and girls, and prizes are awarded according to the marks given by the gentlemen appointed examiners. The confidence in some instances, almost bordering on impudence in others, and the nervousness of these little ones whilst competing afforded ample food to the older members for reflection. It is always a pleasant sight to see young children assembled together in their gayest attire, and the scene on Wednesday of Parsee youth, the hope of the coming generation of their race, moving to and fro, the buzz, the roars of laughter, and thunders of applause produced an animated scene of life and vigour such as the Cinematograph might well have thought of reproducing. The various colors of dresses, the expensive ornaments with which the children were tastefully decorated, the merry faces of a crowd of pigmies as if it were, all added to the beauty and charm of the scene. Mr. C. D. Khumbata, secretary of the club, and Mr. Faki-ji Dinshaw looked after the arrangements. One of the attractions, which also delighted the grown-up, was the entertainment by the actors of the Gujerat Natuk Mandali sent by the proprietors, at the request of Mr Framjee Ardasir Javery, to afford amusement by their dancing and singing. The president of the club thanked the proprietors for their kindness. A string band also made the proceedings lively, and the children were taken to the spacious compound, where racing, skipping, and tug-of-war competitions took place. Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji Cama, the president of the club, then distributed the prizes. At dinner, the president wished them all ahappy New Year and many returns of the same, and drew attention of the members to the advisability of the club having a suitable habitation of its own, which would be easy of accomplishment if the members would put their shoulders to the wheel. In wishing them a happy New Year, the president also asked them to drink to the health of their beloved Sovereign Queen Victoria, under whose rule they were living in peace and contentment. To the strains of God Save the Queen, the toast was drunk amidst salvos of hurrahs.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. IMPERATRIX.

CAPTAIN T. RASSEVICH, from Trieste, left for Bombay on the morning of the 16th instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 22nd instant, at daybreak. She carries the following passengers:—

FROM TRIESTE AND BRINDISI.

Agapian Bogos, Mr
Beyer, Mr A
Brunning Rev E
Baker, Mr W H
Brandon, Capt
Delamain, Capt and Mr
Drosso, Mr G
Gordon, Capt L G T
Hirsch, Mrs and Miss
Hirsch, Mr C
Kennedy, Mr H A
Maxwell, Major M
O'Brien Surg Major
Parks, Mr and Mrs M H
Philipps, Mr E
Solbe, Lt C E
Tomasco, Rev

FROM PORT SAID.

Sfaello, Mr
Xydis, Mr

FRANCE has been growing nervous lest she may experience unrest among the Muhammadans in her colonies. The number of French Muhammadan subjects is about eight millions, half of which live in Algeria. In Tunis there are 1½ millions, and 2½ millions more or less in that part of Western Soudan which is under French influence. Were the wave of Moslem excitement to reach the Touregs who live round Timbuctoo, France would have her time fully occupied in maintaining her supremacy.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farrington Road, London.

NEW FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LD.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, Mr. F. W. Bickel, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was submitted to the meeting:—

The directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 1897:—The cotton crop in the Khamgaum circle has not been large; the several factories there pressed 48,314 bales only, against 66,203 bales the year before. Your company's share was 8,938 bales. Mooltan had a good crop, the total pressings, including wool, being 29,350 bales, out of which your company pressed 11,057 bales, but unfortunately competition has increased there, two new presses having started work at the commencement of last season. A combination was effected, but it has come to an end on the 30th June last. The increased competition in ginning also made itself felt severely, there being now no less than 18 ginning factories in Mooltan which have forced down rates to a ruinous level, so that your directors are thinking of closing the factory temporarily. Including a balance of Rs. 1,541-1-11, brought over from last year, the accounts show a profit of Rs. 15,966-10-0, out of which your directors are carrying Rs. 5,000 to depreciation account, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 10,966-10-0. From this sum they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, absorbing Rs. 9,000, and to carry forward a balance of Rs. 1,966-10. The directors regret to record the death of their colleague, Mr. Dewjee Shamjee, which took place during the year. Mr. H. Uehlinger has been elected to fill the vacancy and you are asked to confirm the appointment. Mr. Bezonjee Pallonjee and Mr. Goculdass Dowlatram retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will also have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores, engine and small machinery are insured for Rs. 1,11,000.

The directors' report, with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June last, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share was declared free of income-tax and made payable to the registered shareholders from to-day. The appointment made as director of Mr. H. Uehlinger, in place of Mr. Dewji Shamji, deceased, was confirmed. Messrs. Bezonji Pallonji and Goculdass Dowlatram, who retired from the board by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company, as also Mr. Munjee Nathoobhoy as an additional director of the company. Paragraph 69 *a*. of the Articles of Association was so altered as to make the remuneration of a director Rs. 20 instead of Rs. 10 for every meeting of directors attended by him. Mr. Furdoonji A. Cursetji Furdoonji was re-appointed auditor of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 150. A vote of thanks was tendered to the managers and directors for the satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The customary compliment to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

MR. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE'S SUDDEN ILLNESS IN COURT.

YESTERDAY afternoon the persons present in Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee's court were alarmed by the learned judge's sudden illness, which resulted in a fainting fit and rendered him unconscious for a short time. The circumstances connected with the illness appear to be these. Being in a rather weak state of health for some days, Mr. Badrudin had placed himself under the treatment of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, and came to the court yesterday with a medicine bottle, out of which he drank the prescribed dose of medicine. He attended to the work which came before him until luncheon-time and retired to his chambers at 2 p.m. Shortly before returning into court at 3 p.m., he took another dose of medicine. At the latter hour, he resumed the hearing of the Shenvi caste-dispute case, which has been on his board for some days, and in which Vasudeo Gopal Bhandarker and others are the plaintiffs, and Shamrao Narayen Laud and others are the defendants. Mr. Badrudin had scarcely been in court ten minutes when he remarked to Mr. Macpherson, counsel in the case, that he felt giddy. The learned counsel took the remark to be a good-humoured joke as to the wearisome length of the hearing. In a moment more he perceived his mistake. Mr. Badrudin dropped his head on one side of his chair and Mr. Macpherson and the learned judge's chobdar ran up the Bench to his assistance, but for which he might have fallen off the chair. Mr. Young, barrister-at-law, brought some water, which was sprinkled over the judge's face. They soon removed him in an unconscious state into his chambers, where he was made to lie down in his couch. Dr. A. N. Sambhare, who happened to be present in court, waited upon him, and restoratives were applied. Soon afterwards Dr. K. N. Bahadurji and the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, who had been sent for, arrived, as also did some of Mr. Badrudin's near relations. On an examination, Dr. Bahadurjee found that nothing serious was the matter with the judge, and that it was merely a case of nervous exhaustion. He prescribed for him; and the medicine was brought and administered. Mr. Budrudin soon regained consciousness, but was too weak to raise himself up. He was advised to rest in the couch until sunset, and not to leave the court premises until that time. The difficulty then arose as to how to place him in his carriage. Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman was good enough to lend his palanquin for the purpose. But a further difficulty arose. Mr. Budrudin was not able to walk from his couch to the palanquin, which was brought to the door of his chambers by Dr. Temuljee's own hamals. The judge was thereupon placed in a strong armchair which is kept on the court premises, and from the chair, which was carried to the palanquin, he got into the latter, and was taken downstairs to his carriage under the western porchway of the court. From the palanquin he got into the carriage, and, in the company of a near relation, was driven at 5-30 p.m. to his bungalow in Warden Road.

THE LATE MR. DHARAMSI.

THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S CONDOLENCES.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, held yesterday afternoon at the rooms of the Association, under the presidency of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, to record the Association's sense of deep regret at the death of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and to convey the Association's condolence to the deceased's family, it was resolved: That this Council puts on record its sense of deep regret for the premature death of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi and of the irreparable loss it has thereby sustained. The Council has lost one of the earliest members of the Association; and as one of its honorary secretaries he rendered it valuable service and guided its counsels with wisdom and ability. In him the country has lost a most useful, cultured, and prominent citizen of Bombay, who by the interest he took in public affairs and his independence, moderation, and sound judgment won the esteem of all who came in contact with him. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of the deceased by the hony. secretaries.

It was also resolved that Mr. Amiroodin Tyabji be appointed a secretary of the Association in the place of the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi.

It was also resolved to appoint a Sub-Committee along with the Secretaries for the purpose of drawing up a memorial appealing to Parliament that the expenses in connection with the present Frontier Expeditions be borne by the British Treasury.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN HEHIR, writing on the medical profession in the Nizam's capital, in the columns of the "Hyderabad Chronicle," says:—I think I might safely declare, that there is scarcely a single law or rule of medical ethics that is not outraged or utterly disregarded by the public and no inconsiderable number of local practitioners. For instance, I have frequently been offered sums far in excess of any legitimate fee to see other practitioners' patients, and it is only the other day that I was unsuccessfully tempted with a heavy retainer to give advice once a week to a patient whom I knew to be on another practitioner's list. I can, however, conscientiously declare that I have not, in a single instance, knowingly acted disloyally to any one of my brother practitioners in Hyderabad, or its suburbs. . . . It has fallen to my personal experience to have heard a fellow practitioner uttering disparaging remarks of the most defamatory nature in regard to members of the profession, and I have seen probably every form of unworthy conduct practised by certain local medical men to elevate self at the expense of other practitioners' reputations. Be it understood that I am dealing with the exceptions and not with the general custom followed, and that I am especially alluding to the irregular and unqualified so-called "Doctor" who assails the reputation of the respectable and qualified physican with the same effrontery as he puts forward his claims for recognition as a thoroughly competent practitioner. But such habits are not always confined to the ignorant pretender—those who should know better occasionally adopt peculiar measures of self-laudation.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra presided at the adjourned meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present:—Messrs. T. W. Cuffe, H. G. Gell, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Professor Muller, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

DR. SUKHIA'S LETTER.

After several items of formal business had been disposed of, the Secretary said that he had received a letter from Dr. Sakhia in regard to the reply sent to him acknowledging his communication on the subject of a well in Bhundari Street.

Mr. Shroff desired that the letter should be read.

The Chairman wished to know the pleasure of the members if the letter should be read?

Mr. Cuffe suggested that it should be taken as read.

Mr. Ibrahim urged that they should go on with the consideration of the next item on the agenda.

Professor Muller also opposed the letter being read or considered.

Mr. Cuffe said that it should be taken as read, and the Committee should pass on to the next business.

Mr. Ibrahim did not consider it right that it should appear on the record that the letter was taken as read. They must simply pass on to the next business.

It was unanimously resolved that the Committee should pass on to the next business.

MUNICIPAL CHIEF ACCOUNTANT.

The Committee received letter from the Municipal Commissioner in which the latter reported that he had appointed Mr. W. E. Waite, Chief Accountant of the Municipality, and that he had taken over charge of his office from Mr. Manekshaw Kavashaw Talegarkhan. The Commissioner said that he wished to bring to the notice of the Standing Committee the thoroughly capable manner in which Mr. Manekshaw had discharged the duties of the office during the acting vacancy. Had he been stronger in health or less advanced in service his claims would have had to be considered.

The Committee then adjourned.

TRANSPORT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

THE question of transport for the Indian army is gradually assuming greater importance as the number and magnitude of our frontier expeditions increase and as the area of operations expands. Sometime ago it was believed that the Military Department would adopt light portable railways, wherever circumstances would admit of such a means of transport being advantageously employed, but doubtless financial exigencies stand in the way of the accomplishment of schemes of this nature. Without a supply in store of permanent way and rolling-stock, nothing could be done and until better seasons and better times favour the country, Government cannot be in a position to supply funds for more transport than is absolutely indispensable. That portable railways would probably be economy in the end may be inferred from the following calculations showing the capacity of a single line broad-gauge railway compared to camel transport. The maximum train-load in this country is on the East India Railway and it aggregates 1,000 tons, of which 600 tons is freight and the balance dead weight. The distance such a train could cover in twenty-four hours may be taken as 300 miles. A camel will carry five maunds daily over a distance of ten miles and 3,240 camels therefore will take a weight equal to one train-load, but they will occupy a month accomplishing the distance covered by a train in a day. Hence one train may be regarded as equal in carrying power to 97,200 camels and as twenty trains both ways could easily be run on a single line in a day, the maximum capacity of a railway may be taken as equal to 1,944,000 camel loads. Here the comparison must end. Whatever the number of camels they cannot cover much more than ten miles a day and they could therefore never cope with a railways as regards rapidity of movement. With regard to portable railways their capacity may be assumed as equal to about 25,000 camels, but their speed will be fifteen to twenty times more, so that both from a military and economic point of view they are a much superior means of transport. When it comes to a question of cost much will depend on the magnitude of the operations and the length of time they are likely to occupy. Camel and mule transport cannot be dispensed with, but as there is a limit to the number of animals procurable and as they cover only ten to fifteen miles a day it seems clear that for a long line of communications a portable railway would be more expeditious, more efficient, and much cheaper.—"Pioneer."

MILITARY NEWS.

OFFICERS and others serving under the Commander-in-Chief's order are cautioned against communicating in their official capacities with private companies, inventors, or manufacturers, as such action their part is liable to cause inconvenience to Government.

THE undermentioned have passed the examination in Punjab:—Lieutenant J. C. Coldstream 19th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant J. L. R. Gordon, 15th Sikhs; Lieutenant T. G. Bloia-Johnson and Lieutenant S. W. Costello, 22nd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant C. Rattray, 2 5th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant R. G. Munn, 36th Sikhs; Surgeon Captain C. B. Prall, and Gunner Shaw, F. Battery, H.A.

THE following appointments are made:—Hill Depots.—Naini Tal. Lieutenant W. H. Wreford Brown, Essex Regiment, to be Officiating Station Staff Officer, vice Captain Ferguson, Highland Light Infantry. Pachmarhi: Captain C. E. Spearman, Royal Munster Fusiliers, Officiating Station Staff Officer, vice Captain H. Scott, Royal Sussex Regiment, appointed to officiate at the base, Malakand Field Force. 13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant R. A. Steel 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer as a temporary measure. 20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C. E. Lees, 34th Punjab Pioneers, and Lieutenant J. C. M, Wheeler, 28th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing officers. Lieutenant L. B. Walton, Officiating Wing Officer, 26th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 31st Punjab Infantry. Captain W. J. P. Kaye, 30th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Madras Lancers. LIEUTENANT A. F. ANDERSON, 24th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Infantry. LIEUTENANT S. A. Delme-Radcliffe, Hampshire Regiment, candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer 28th Bombay Pioneers. The following officers to be Officiating Wing Officers as a temporary measure:—Lieutenant F. H. Lloyd, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Lieutenant W. F. Lang, 14th Bombay Infantry, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent.—2nd Lieutenant H. W. Niven, 11th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. Colonel A. W. Baird, C. S. I., is permitted to reside out of India.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.

THE great yorkshire handicap plate of 1,800 sovs. second to receive 200 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the plate; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights (August 25th) 4lbs., of one value 300 sovs. 7lbs, of one value 500 sovs. 10lbs., or of any race value 900 sovs, 14lbs. extra; entrance 5 sovs., the only forfeit if declared to Messrs. Weatherby only by Tuesday, August 31st, 15 sovs. if left in after that time, or 25 sovs. for starters. Old St. Leger Course. (33 subs.)

Mr J L Dugdale's ch c Carlton Grange, by Carlton—Mystery, 5 years, 8 Loates 1
Mr L de Rothschild's b c Jaquemart, by Martagon—Fair Lady, 3 years, Loates 2
Sir R Waldie Griffith's b f Asterie, by Trian—Sonsie Queen, 3 years, Jones 3

Winner trained by Clement.

Betting: 5 to 1 against Carlton Grange.

Won by three-quarters of a length; nine lengths between second and third.

THE ST. LEGER.

The St. Leger stakes of 25 sovs. each for then three-year-olds; colts 9st., fillies 8st. 11lbs., the owner of the second horse to receive 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; Old St. Leger Course. (Abont one mile six furlongs and 132 yards) 249 subs. Closed September 17th, 1895.

Mr J Gubbins' b c Galtee More, by Kendal—Morganette Wood 1

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort (top floor), opposite Messrs. Soundy and Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., harmonium, a large size cooking stove with water boiler and enamelled utensils, table ornaments, winproof lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. E GORDON.
The property is on view.

SALE OF AN ENGLISH-BUILT C-SPRING VICTORIA, BROUGHAM, AND A STRONG WALER.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3-30 p.m., the undermentioned carriage and horse belonging to the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Vigne.
1 handsome victoria on C-spring, built at the Union Carriage Works, Manchester, in very good order, with pole and shafts,
1 handsome double-seated brougham, with open sides, built at the Fort Coach Factory, in very good order.
1 strong bay waler and a set of single harness.
The carriages and horse can be seen at Messrs. Stephen and Sons' Stables, Churney Road.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
Blackwood and teakwood furniture, consisting of drawing-room, washhand; and dressing tables, drawing-room sofas and chairs, wardrobes chest of drawers, etc.
15 cases condensed milk.
Landed ex s. s. Gisela.
7 cases enamelled ware with gold decorations, and flowers, consisting of tumblers, slittoons, basins, bowls, &c.,
By order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. A. Bomanjee Mool and Co.
N.B.M, and Co.,—1-692/97—5 cases crystal candlesticks with shades.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Krishna Bhaskerjee and Brothers.
H 5—K 3 B—10393 701—4 cases crystal candlesticks with shades.
488—J H B—10722—1 case 3/0 gross drops.
323—K B and B—4 747—1 case 3/0 gross drops.
449—J H—1074—1 case 3/0 gross drops.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Goolamhoosein Dewoodhoy.
C. T. G. D. A. H.—10688—1 case coloured glass beads,
500—A. G. H. D.—10384 98—2 cases coloured glass beads,

AT 2 P.M.

1 second hand serviceable double seated brougham,
1 strong built office shigram.
1 second hand light victoria.
1 pneumatic tyre safety bicycle.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th September, 1897.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 2, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order.
1 roan waler, about 16 hands, 6 years, goes well in harness,
1 handsome strong-built high wheel dog-cart.
1 chestnut G. B. pony, 13-3, about 7 years old, quiet in saddle and harness, carries a lady.
2 gentlemen saddles with bridles complete and a set of brass-mounted harness.
1 bay Arab horse, believed to be sound, 14-2, and a set of single harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 87 BALES CHUDDERS.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co., and on account and risk of Khimjee Naronjee the following :—
6-19—7 bales each 300 pieces 40 in. 5 yds chudder No. 200.
07-113—1-13 30 bales each 300 pieces 40 in. 5 yds chudder. No. 200.
32-45—11 bales each 300 pieces 42 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 250.
6-68—23 bales each 200 pieces 42 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 250.
2-8—7 bales each 200 pieces 45 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 2500.
5 10—6 bales each 200 pieces 48 in. 5 yds. chudder No. 281.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW.
At Civil Lines, Poona, known as "Deccan Lodge."

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of land, with the bungalow, out-houses, cookroom etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Civil Lines, Poona, known as Bungalow No. 1 or "Deccan Lodge," containing by admeasurement 9561¼ square yards or thereabouts.
The accommodation in the house consists of a drawing room, a dining room, and four bed rooms, besides the necessary number of bath room, cook room, servants quarters, stables, coach-house, etc. There is also a partly good sized room which was used by former tenants as an office, and it is at present utilized as a dormitory for the children by Miss Bernard.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
Inspection of the house will be allowed by appointment only on Friday the 17th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "ALBION HOUSE," ON THE BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have been favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable property :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, bungalow, outhouses, &c, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Bund Road, known as one of the "Char Bungalows" or "Albion House," containing by admeasurement 2 1-4 acres or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Napier Road and field, on the west by a field, on the south by Eaton House, and on the north by S. M. Railway line.
The bungalow contains drawing and dining-room, 2 large and 3 small bedrooms, a detached building in the compound for office, outhouses, stable, &c., and yields at present a monthly rental of Rs. 140, exclusive of Municipal and Water Taxes.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, lamps, pictures, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. S. Chaney, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Arab Horses and Ponies, at Mr. Oomer Jumal Kuyani's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.
On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a lot of Arab horses and ponies, belonging to different native dealers proceeding to their native country.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th September, 1897.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock.
REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES.

THE Sixth of a series of SIX LECTURES being the PANDIT BHAGVANLAL INDRAJI LECTURES, will be DELIVERED in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the UNIVERSITY on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, (TO-MORROW) commencing at 5-15 P.M.
SUBJECT :—Buddhist Caves, Topes (Stupas). The Edicts of Asoka. Copperplates, &c.
LECTURER—RATIRAM DURGARAM DAVE, B.A.
The LECTURE is OPEN to the PUBLIC.
By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 17th September, 1897.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY :—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE
MANUFACTURED AT THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION.
FROM 1st April, 1897, the PRICE of this QUININE will be as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
1 Pound in Rs. 15 or, post free	15	12
½ " " " 7-8 or, post free	8	0
¼ " " " 3-12 or, post free	4	4

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior Alkaloids Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the SUPERINTENDENT, Botanic Garden, Sibpur, near Calcutta.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt...	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.
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WHISKEY.
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METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK .....Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Starts.
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OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE;
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..... Rs. 5,
Packing and Postage extra
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 16.

THERE was no further change in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at Reuter's quotations of 111 7-16; and Indian Sterling Loan was unaltered at 117¼; but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. lower at 104; Paris Exchange on London being a continue higher, at fcs. 25,22. About £125000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England, yesterday, for Egypt. The market rates of discount were advanced by 1-8th per cent., both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 1-8 and 2¾ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver in London declined 3-8d. to 25¾d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 56 cents per oz.; demand Exchange on London being ¼ cent higher, at 4·85 1-8 dollars. The quotation for 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities shows a decline of ¼ per cent. at £63 1-8. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was reduced by 1-16d. yesterday, say to 1s. 3 21-32d. per rupee.

The price of White Delhi Wheat in London yesterday, was 36 3-8s. per 492lbs c. e. f. sellers via the Canal, April-May shipment, to Hull—a decline of 1-8 from Tuesday's quotation.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the rate for Mid spot American Cotton in Liverpool, yesterday, at 4 1-8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher, the extreme quotations being 4 1-64d. for September deliveries, and 3 45-64d. for January-February. The price of Egyptian "Fair" Brown, was 1-16d. lower at 4 3-8d. per lb.; but other spot quotations were unaltered. The market closed firm; Surats quiet but steady; and Arrivals steady. Sales 10,000 bales, including 100 East Indians; Imports 1000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid. Uplands remained at 7 3-8 cents per lb.; but Futures were 3 points higher for December, and 2 point up for March, at 6·80 and 6·71 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports, yesterday, were 31,000 bales, which compare as stated below, with the arrivals of the new crop in the two preceding, for the same period :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Wednesday's Receipts.....	31,000		15,000
Four days' Receipts	116,000	149,000	60,000
Since 1st September	231,000	863,000	121,000

Business was resumed here to-day after the Parsee New Year holidays but there is still no life in our local Cotton Market and no transactions to speak of are reported. The Mills are nearly picking up cheap lots of old stuff day by day; while New Crop Cotton is also neglected, and buyers are now only offering Rs. 194 for March Broach, and Rs. 164 for Bengals, for March delivery.

No more rain, to speak of, fell in the Oomrawattee, Broach, and Dhollera circles, after the beginning of the week beyond some 1¼ inch at Wadhwan in the Dhollera circle; but the official telegraphic advices received this morning from the districts report a fall in the Bengal circle, ranging from 32 cents at Agra to 3¼ inches at Delhi. The condition of the crop generally is stated to be satisfactory, the plants showing bolls in some districts of the Bengal and Oomrawattee circles, and in flower in others. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, sowing was making good progress; but more rain was needed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	80 bales.
Wheat	3,045 cwts.
Rapeseed	515 "
Rice	17,960 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is steadier, with ready tonnage scarce. A line has been booked per "Emir" (s) to Havre at 11s. 6d., but 12s. is since asked. A large line is reported for October at 10s., and there are more buyers at this rate but no sellers. Forward business has been done for February-May at 13s. to 13s. 6d. per ton, and 14s. has also been paid for April and May.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and remained steady thereat throughout the day, a fair amount being placed to the bazaar and others. For three months' sight Bills 1s. 3 31-32d. was quoted, but the supply was limited, and 1-32d. lower was obtained to a moderate extent, the market closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 3-4d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 3-4d.	"
" 3 ms' sight	1s. 3 13-16d.	"
Credits "	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
France "	1·07 3-4d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steady market, with rates quoted at a decline of 1-8 to ¼ per cent. 96½ being the price for both Money and Account, for 3½ per cents. 92 is named for 3 per cents.

SHARES are quiet, and as shown by the changes in prices in our revised list there has been a slight upward movement.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	3 13-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117 1-4
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 1-8
Bar Silver	25 3-4

The sum of about £1,25,000 has been withdraw from the Bank of England for Egypt.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
HONGKONG, SEPT. 15.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valerie from Yokohama, left for Bombay this afternoon.
SINGAPORE, SEPT. 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Socotra (extra) arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer Oceanien left Aden, for Bombay, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 6 p.m., and she is expected here on Monday, the 20th inst., at night.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Muka Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on 14th inst., and the s. s. Hiroshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th inst.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain H W Watt, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Rangoon, 4th September, with a cargo of grain.
THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,379 tons, Captain E G Andrews, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Singapore, 4th September, with a cargo of timber and rice. During the voyage experienced moderate monsoon and swell, strong adverse currents to Cape Comorin, thence light westerly winds and swell to arrival in port.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPT. 16.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Hosein	994	Hughes	Jedda	18-9	B & P S N Co
D	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
H	& J Crescent	901	Strickland	Natal	N F	F J H Cassum
M	Bahadur	829	Adam			S & Co
N	Indravati	513	Ahmed			S & Co
O	Oriental	3045	Moule	London	2-10	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji	547	Fakeera	Karachi	N. F. S & Co	
Sabarmati	521	Cassum	Gulf Ports	S & Co	
Poonani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	10-9	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Persia	2331	Osborne	Liverpool	24-9	W & A G & Co
4	Kaiser-i Hind	2336	Barchan	China	29-9	P & O Co
6	Bombay	2048	Weston	N F		P & O Co
7	Benlarig	1453	Wallace	London	20-9	T M & Co
8	Vindobona	29-9	Androvich	China	21-9	A Lloyds
9	Emir	2603	Robson			K N & Co
10	India	2291	Robertson	N F		M M & Co
12	India	4184	Worcester	London	18-9	P & O Co
15	Kola	488	Livingstone	Karachi	18-9	M M & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dridger Teredo	301 tons gross	B P Trust
H B Mudlara	302 tons gross	B P Trust

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Mazagon s	Andrews	Singapore, April 4.
	Muttra s	Watt	Rangoon, Sept. 4.
	Assyria s	Simpson	Busreh, &c.
	Vadala s	Phillips	Calcutta, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Simla s	Grier	Persian Gulf.
	Pemba s	Shepherd	Calcutta.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

BIRTH.

ROGERS—September 10, at Dennis Castle, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. J. R. D. Rogers, Murree Brewery, Rawalpindi of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SAXTON—GOLDSWAIN—September 8, at St. Thomas, Church, Free School Street, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. J. Wiskins, M.A., Ernest W. Saxton, to Rose Sophia, daughter of Charles Goldswain, Great Marlow, Bucks, England.

DEATHS.

HODGES—September 9, at Chunar, Nathaniel Armine Hodges late Proprietor of the Palamow Canal floats, of heart apoplexy complicated with heart disease, aged 54 years.
RING—September 10, at Darjeeling, Margaret Mary Edes, the beloved wife of Harry Mignot Ring, aged 23 years, nine months.
RANKIN September 11, at Sasseram, Christina Robb, the dearly beloved wife of James T Rankin, I C S, aged 25 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1897.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper of considerable interest gives the outcome of the conferences held during June and July between Mr. Chamberlain and the Premiers of the various self-governing Colonies. Great things were expected from the interchange of views between the Colonial Secretary and the Colonial Premiers who had come to England on his invitation to take part in the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession. In the Despatch of January last conveying the invitation, it was stated that Her Majesty's Government hoped that the presence of the representative men of the Colonies would afford a valuable opportunity for an informal discussion on subjects of great interest to the Empire. At that time Mr. Chamberlain was strongly possessed of the idea that an Imperial Customs Union, a Zollverein of the British Empire, would provide the means of knitting together all parts of Her Majesty's Dominious for the purposes of commerce, and lead eventually to more intimate relations and the creation of a great Council of the Empire in which the colonies would take their part in deciding questions of Imperial Defence and Imperial Policy. No Anglo-Indian who had the opportunity of meeting the representatives of the colonies in the series of receptions given in the different towns of the United Kingdom when the Indian and Colonial Exhibition was held in London in 1886 would be surprised or disappointed at learning that the proposal to bring the colonies into closer touch with the Mother Country met with an emphatic and decisive negative. Much eloquence was wasted eleven years ago on the Colonials who were honored guests in the Provincial cities of the United Kingdom to assure them of the desire to draw closer the ties binding the Colonies to the Mother Country. These overtures were received in polite silence. The feeling amongst the Colonials was that any step of the kind would endanger the practical independence which they enjoy under the present system. They shrank from the suggestion that they should share the burdens of the Mother Country in maintaining Imperial armaments, and they regarded as wholly illusory the promise that they should have a voice in the Imperial policy or would be consulted on questions of peace or war. This feeling seems to have increased in the interval, and Mr. Chamberlain found the difficulties in the way of establishing a British Zollverein so manifold that he practically threw over the scheme at the very beginning of the Conferences. He told the Premiers that he had hoped to bring to the reinforcement of sentiment the motives which were derived from material and personal interest, but that he realised that the fiscal arrangements of the Colonies differed so much amongst themselves and all of them from those of the Mother Country, that it would be a matter of the greatest complication and difficulty to bring about a Commercial such as like the Zollverein which united the Empire of Germany.

The idea of establishing an Imperial Customs Union being thus abandoned, the Premiers were invited to make suggestions to improve the trade relations between the United Kingdom and the Colonies. They unanimously and earnestly recommended the immediate denunciation of the treaties with Foreign Powers that hampered the commercial relations between Great Britain and her Colonies. They also undertook to confer with their colleagues to see whether it would be practicable for the Colonies to give a preference to the products of the United Kingdom. The outcome of these resolutions was that the German and Belgian Treaties were forthwith denounced, and from the end of July 1898 there will be nothing in the Treaty obligations with Foreign Powers to prevent any of the Colonies from giving preferential rates to British goods, provided the preference is expressly given to the Mother Country. If a colony give a preference to the goods of a Foreign State the Powers which have commercial treaties with Great Britain will be entitled, under the most favoured nation clause, to demand equality of treatment. Mr. Chamberlain informed the Premiers that it would be impossible to denounce those treaties, for they involve the whole trade of the Empire, and some of them had no term of denunciation. In his opening speech the Colonial Secretary gave precedence to the question of Political Federation. He put the proposal with considerable energy. He felt that there was a real necessity for some better machinery of consultation between the Colonies and the Mother Country, and thought it might be feasible to create a great Council of the Empire to which the Colonies would send representative plenipotentiaries, who could speak without further reference to their respective Governments, and be able on all subjects submitted to them to give really effective and valuable advice. Such a Council would assume at once an immense importance, and would grow into that Federal Council "which we must always look forward to as our ultimate ideal." The Prime Ministers passed a resolution, with two inconsiderable dissentients, that the present political relations between the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies are generally satisfactory under the existing condition of things, while they unanimously resolved to group together under a federal union those colonies which are geographically united. They also agreed that periodical conferences between the representatives of the Colonies and Great Britain to discuss matters of general interest would be desirable. Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion of Political Federation being thus set aside, the Premiers placed upon record that there was a strong feeling amongst some of them, that with the rapid growth of population in the Colonies the present relations could not continue indefinitely, and that some means would have to be devised for giving the Colonies a voice in the control and direction of those questions of Imperial interest in which they are concerned equally with the Mother Country. This is not at all what Mr. Chamberlain had in view. It is one thing to have plenipotentiaries from the Colonies who are "not mere delegates unable to speak in their name without further reference to their respective Governments," and quite another to have men exercising a controlling voice in all questions of Imperial interest, including questions of peace and war. The Premiers acknowledge that such a share in the direction of Imperial policy would involve a proportionate contribution in aid of Imperial expenditure, but they added that for this at present, at any rate, the Colonies generally are not prepared. Mr. Chamberlain was exercised by a provision in the proposed Australian Federation Bill, by which appeals to the Privy Council would be restricted to constitutional questions. He ventured most respectfully to urge the reconsideration of that suggestion on the ground that nothing is more desirable in the interests of the Colonies and the interests of the United Kingdom and of the British Empire than uniformity of law, and that uniformity can only be obtained by occasional appeals to the highest tribunal, settling once for all the law for all parts of the Empire. The appeal fell on deaf ears. The Colonial Premiers would not take any action in the matter. They doubtless felt, though they were too polite to say it, that Mr. Chamberlain would probably not see any advantage to the Empire in being obliged to carry an appeal from, say, Birmingham, to a tribunal sitting in Melbourne, or Toronto.

The question of Imperial Defence is from the point of view of practical politics the most important of all; and Mr. Chamberlain used all his eloquence to impress on the Colonial representatives the urgency of contributing their fair share of the cost of maintaining the Army and the Navy, which protect Colonies from rapacious neighbours. He pointed out that the gigantic navy and the Military force of the United Kingdom are a charge upon the Treasury of thirty-five millions sterling per annum, more than a third of the total income of the country. The fleets and the army are not kept up for the exclusive benefit of the United Kingdom; they protect Imperial trade and Imperial interests in all parts of the world. He asked them to consider what would be the position of Canada with a frontier of three thousand miles, running with that of the United States, if she had not behind her the Military and Naval strength of Great Britain. She would have to make great and distasteful concessions as the price of her independence. Then Australia has been more than once threatened by the opposing interests of two of the greatest military nations of the Continent, both of which possess a very large, and one of them an enormous fleet. South Africa is not only subject to the ambitions of Foreign States, the Colonies there have also domestic rivals, heavily armed for offence or defence. He asked the Premiers to remember that, though the Colonies are still regarded as children, they are rapidly approaching manhood, and that presently their populations will be doubled, and will become great nations. He besought them to establish betimes the principle of mutual support, based on a truly Imperial patriotism, and told them that he should be glad to hear their views as to the contribution the Colonies were willing to make towards the Naval defence of the Empire. The Canadian Dominion has decided not to make any contribution. Cape Colony will probably vote an ironclad, the strength and cost of which is left for future consideration. Australia, having been satisfied by Mr. Goschen, that in the event of a war the Australian Squadron, partly paid for by Australian resources, will not be removed from Australian waters, has consented to renew the old arrangement. Under other heads, the Conferences were not much more successful. The majority of the Colonies have decided that the Imperial Penny Post, so enthusiastically advocated by Mr. Henniker Heaton as a strong bond of Empire, is financially impracticable. The majority decided that the Pacific cable, so long talked of, should be deferred for the present. On the whole the Colonials prefer the *status quo* which suits them admirably, and reject schemes for Imperial Federation, which they distrust and suspect.

WE publish in another column a statement that the solicitors in the Tilak case have consulted counsel as to a petition to be filed at the High Court supported by affidavits to consider an application for a reference to the Privy Council on behalf of Tilak. The grounds alleged are the misdirection of the jury as to the interpretation of the word disaffection in Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code. The petition will also raise the points mentioned by Mr Pugh while the Jury were considering their verdict, namely, whether the Government sanction to the prosecution was a sufficient authority to prosecute, and if not, whether the High Court had power to accept the commitment under Section 532 of the Code, and proceed with the trial. It is stated that it will rest with the Chief Justice to fix a day for the full Bench hearing. If that application be refused it is then the intention of the Defence to move the Privy Council in the matter. Nearly the whole of this statement is based on a complete misapprehension of the law applying to cases which have been tried in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. There is no appeal either to the Chief Justice or to a full Bench of the High Court, which has no authority to disturb a verdict of the jury or the sentence of the presiding Judge. It is open to the defence to apply direct to the Privy Council which may, if it see ground for such an unusual step, quash the proceedings and order a new trial. Such a procedure in a criminal case would be almost unprecedented. A Calcutta contemporary, labouring also under a misconception as to the possibilities of appeal in a Criminal Case, heard and disposed of in the High Court, implores the Government to set the Appellate Court in motion with a view to the enhancement of the sentence which for divers reasons he considers insufficient. No power of appeal, as we have said, exists, under which sentence once passed in the Criminal Sessions of the High Court can be either enhanced or curtailed. The power of appeal and revision exists in regard to sentences passed in Courts of subordinate jurisdiction. There is a case on record of a man who was sentenced in a Mofussil Court for a term of year's imprisonment for homicide. He availed himself of the right of appeal with the result that he was sentenced to be hanged, and was duly executed. Mr. Aston, Judge of the Sessions Judge at Satara, in passing a life-sentence on the Editor of the *Pratoda*, expressly stated that he did so with the knowledge that the sentence, if excessive would be reduced by the Appeal Court.

WITH the report of the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home yesterday, was issued an appeal to the generous. It is not at all pleasant reading; indeed, the text of the circular is very painful. To save our readers some disagreeable reading, we may tell them that its object is to raise money for an excellent purpose. An Endowment Fund is being formed, consisting of donations of Rs. 500 and upwards, of which the interest only is to be used, the principal remaining intact. Until this fund is large enough to yield a fair monthly income, the Home is entirely dependent for the necessaries of life on the contributions and donations of the charitably disposed. Government have very generously sanctioned a grant-in-aid to this institution to the extent of half the cost of maintenance. The Home provides accommodation for about twenty lepers, and has for a long time been practically full. It is an excellently well managed institution, and one fully deserving of the support it asks. The Archbishop of Bombay is the patron, and Mr. D. I. D'Monte, the honorary secretary and treasurer.

THE Bombay mortality statistics grow more unsatisfactory week by week. In the official week just closed the total death-roll was not less than 876, equivalent to a rate per thousand per annum of 53·02. This compares very badly with the average of 30·43 for the corresponding period of the preceding five years. This week's total is the highest recorded since the beginning of August. Instead of 130 deaths as we had yesterday, the number should not exceed seventy per day. Plague is only shown to have accounted for twenty-seven deaths, and cholera forty-one. But remittent fevers are greatly in excess of the average, 142 being returned as compared with 81. Phthisis is shown to have carried off 133 as against 91, and affections of the respiratory organs 185—exactly a hundred in excess of the average. Khara Talao, Mazagon, Second Nagpada, Kamatipura, Byculla, and Mahim were the districts in which disease was most fatal, the death-rate in each of them being over seventy per thousand per annum. Second Nagpada rate was 135·76.

THE casualties in the Frontier fights have already attained considerable dimensions. There is unfortunately no further doubt that the twenty-one gallant Sikhs who held Saraghari were all killed by the enemy when the place fell. In the defence of Gulistan, two of the garrison were killed and thirty-nine wounded; eight dangerously. The total of the casualties on our side on the Samana Range between the 12th and 24th of August is thirty killed and fifty-five wounded. The enemy's losses are not yet accurately known, but they must have been very heavy. They will be heavier, we anticipate, within the next few days, for though they have not yet begun to resist, there is little doubt that they will fight when they realise that General Blood's forces are marching through their territory and helping themselves to grain and fodder.

FROM to-morrow (Saturday) the English Mails will leave at 2 p.m., from the Apollo Bunder, instead of on Fridays.

THE net profits of the National Bank of India, Limited, for the half-year

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESUMPTION OF COMMERCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Powers have accepted the Greek proposals to resume commercial relations with Turkey.

THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENGLAND.

Dean Farrar and the Clergy conducted Cardinal Vaughan and the Catholics over the Canterbury Cathedral in connection with the St. Augustine celebration.

THE TENDERS FOR TWELVE MONTHS, SIGHT BILLS.

SEPT. 15.

The tenders for the 12 months' Sight Bills at £97-5-3, received only 19 per cent. The average rate is £2-11-8. The total applied for is £7,180,000.

(Above delayed for repetition.)

TELEGRAPH TO ABU HAMED COMPLETED.

CAIRO, SEPT. 16.

Advices from Abu Hamed state that the telegraph line has been successfully completed to that place.

DISRESPECT TO THE QUEEN.

MELBOURNE, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Ben Tillet, at a labour banquet held here, yesterday, treated the toast of the Queen disrespectfully, and in consequence great indignation was felt against him by those present, and his lecture afterwards was twice interrupted by the singing of the National Anthem.

THE NEW CHINESE NAVY.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The first of three new Chinese cruisers, which are being built at Stettin, was launched yesterday.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges, with the homeward mails of the 10th September, arrived here, at 2 p.m., to-day.

THE SENTENCES FOR EXCITING DISAFFECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 16.

The *Englishman*, commenting, this morning, on the Tilak case, says :—The first and most obvious comment upon the sentence passed upon Tilak on Tuesday is that it seems anomalous when compared with the sentence in the "Pratoda" case. The charges were identical; the same tests applied in either instance, and the editor of the "Pratoda" and the editor of the "Kesari" were both found guilty of inciting to disaffection in the sense laid down by the Penal Code. Yet one culprit is sent to the Andamans for life, while the other receives sentence only of a year and a-half's imprisonment. Such sentences cannot be just. Either Keshalkar has been punished too severely or Tilak has been let off too lightly; we hold to the latter view. It is urgent in the interests of justice that one or other of the sentences should be revised, and we trust that Government, having secured the conviction of the editor of the "Kesari," will carry the matter to the Appellate Court with a view to the enhancement of the penalty in order to avoid scandal, which is certain to arise if the more dangerous criminal is set free after a few months' incarceration, while the lesser light of treason is still expiating his offence. Tilak belongs to that insidious class of which Nana Sahib was the representative forty years ago. He has shown that while he posed as warm friend of Government he was capable of attempting to undermine it. It is unlikely that short term imprisonment will either change his character or tend to make him better disposed towards the authorities. We submit that in addition to those which justice obviously dictates, there are cogent political reasons why he should be prevented from working any more mischief for the rest of his life.

WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

TOURNAMENT AT NASIK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

The Nasik Gymkhana Cup was played for this morning, and won by Mr. Pechey from scratch with a score of 88 for 18 holes. Mr. Plunkett, of Nasik, was second with 104 gross, less 14 allowance, 90 net. Three players tied for the third, viz, Mr. Shewan (scratch) 91; the Revd. R. M. Gray, 95, less 4, 91 net; and the Revd. A. Mainwaring, 109, less 18, 91 The weather conditions are splendid. The heavy dew of last night made the links in excellent condition. Mr. Pechey scored made the lowest score from scratch, viz, 4 on the nine holes.

The first rounds of the Ladies' handicap were also played off this morning for a prize, presented by Mr. R. B. Stewart, Acting Collector. Mrs. Gibbs, of Nasik, heads the list on the first round. The finals will be played this afternoon.

LATER.

The finals in the Ladies' handicap were played off this afternoon. The first prize was won by Mrs. Gibbs with 111 gross for 18 holes, less 16 allowance net 95; the second being Miss Stuart 117, less 18, net 99.

The handicap foursomes finals were also played, the winners being Messrs. Comber and Walker.

The scratch foursomes were begun. Mr. Fischer and the Revd. R. M. Gray beat Messrs. Chamier and Pechey 2 up and 1 to play; Dr. Macdonald and Mr. Marshall Reid beat Mr. Fischer and the Rev. R. M. Gray by 1 up; and Messrs. Shewan and Fry beat Messrs. Penny and Stuart, of Nagpore, by 2 up.

The Bombay Gymkhana Cup will be played for to-morrow morning.

KHOJA CONDOLENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, SEPT. 15.

At the request of Mahomedally Abdoolally, Assistant Civil Judge, a meeting of the Khoja Anjuman of Bhavnagar assembled, to-day, at 3 p.m., in the Janabe Abbas of the late Sheth Devjibhai Gulambusen, to express the sorrow at the lamentable and premature deaths of Messrs. Noormahomed Jairajbhai and Abdoola M. Dharamsi. Mr. Alladinbhai Devjibhai was in the chair. The chairman and Mr. Mahomedally, in addressing the meeting, described the various good qualities of head and heart of the deceased gentlemen, and said that it was an irreparable loss not only to the Khoja community, but also to the country. It was resolved to send a letter of condolence to Sheth Karimbhai Ebrahim, the bereaved father-in-law, and their families, and to offer molut shariff this evening at 8 p.m., for the benefit of the deceased gentlemen's pious souls.

THE CASE AGAINST TWO BRAHMINS.

ACCUSED UNABLE TO GIVE SECURITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Plunkett, City Magistrate, gave judgment over the two Brahmins for being bound to keep the peace for one year in two sureties of Rs. 4,000 each.

They stated they were unable to furnish the required sureties.

The Magistrate ordered them to be sent to Yerrowda Jail, to be detained in simple imprisonment within such period as they give the security required, under section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Both of them asked to be informed if they would be released on payment in deposit of sums of the sureties required, and they were informed in the affirmative.

GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

JOURNALISTS AND PUBLISHERS CEASE CONNECTION WITH THE PRESS.

As a result of the recent action of Government in connection with the Vernacular Press, about a dozen editors and publishers of the Native Press in Poona petitioned to the District Magistrate to remove their names from the declaration lists yearly supplied to him, as they are anxious to cease connection with the papers, and have put others in their places, mostly men of straw.

The "Kesari's" head printer, on a salary of Rs. 25 a month, has been put forward.

The District Magistrate has requested the police to make enquiries regarding persons put forward as editors and publishers.

The report of the District Superintendent of Police is awaited with some curiosity.

THE PARSEE—PRESIDENCY MATCH.

The return match between the above commenced this morning. The Parsees, who won the toss, went in first, and scored 161 runs. The wicket was good but lively. The Presidency went in and made 77 for six wickets. The following are the scores :—

PARSEES.

Pavri, c Ireland, b Browne	29
Gagrat, b Sinclair	5
Mistry, c Lowis, b Sinclair	5
D Mody, c Hall, b Sinclair	6
Bapasola, b Cheetham	69
Daruwalla, st Sprott, b Sinclair	1
Kanga, run out	26
Raja, c Hall, b Cheetham	0
R Mody, not out	18
Writer l-b-w, b Cheetham	1
Bharucha, b Cheetham	0
Extras	11
Total	161

PRESIDENCY.

Browne, l-b-w Mistry	12
Cheetham, b Mistry	10
Wood, c Bapasola, b Pavri	23
Ireland, c Daruwalla, b Bapasola	8
Fairfax, b Bapasola	2
Hall, c Bapasola, b Pavri	0
Deas, not out	5
Lowis, not out	10
Sangster, Sprott, Sinclair } to bat.	
Extras	7
Total for 6 wickets	77

THREATENING THE JUDGE IN THE TILAK CASE.

DURING the hearing of the Tilak case Mr. Justice Strachey received several threatening letters. One of these was placed in his hand as he took his seat on Tuesday morning to begin the summing-up of the case for the Jury, bidding him prepare for death either that day or some other. Another missive stated that the learned Judge would be shot from the gallery, a threat which suggested the measures of precaution mentioned in our issue of Wednesday, namely, that seven European and fifteen Native Constables were posted at intervals in front of the gallery, and kept a close watch on every movement in the Court below, which was also strongly guarded by Native and European police officers.

EDITOR OF A BOMBAY URDU JOURNAL EXPELLED.

AZIMUDDIN AMIRUDDIN, the proprietor and editor of a fortnightly Urdu paper, called "Muzloon Deccan," printed and published at Bhendy Bazaar Road, in Bombay, was, on Wednesday afternoon, served with a warrant, signed by Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to Government, declaring him to be a foreigner, being a resident of Hyderabad (Deccan), under the Foreigners' Act, Section 3 of Act III. of 1864, and ordering him to remove himself from Bombay within twenty-four hours by Railway via Wadi Junction. In consequence of this warrant Azimuddin left Bombay yesterday afternoon. It appears that he arrived in Bombay from Hyderabad (Deccan) about two years ago and opened a shop for the sale of old furniture at Bhendy Bazaar Road. He continued this calling for about a year, and then started the above journal, in which, it was alleged, he frequently published articles, both libellous and seditious, against the British and Nizam's Governments, high Government officials, and respected gentlemen of this city.

Another Mahomedan editor has since, we understand, absconded from Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Colaba)	0	0	4
B (Mandvi)	2	0	19
C (Khumbarwada)	1	1	29
D (Khetwadi)	0	0	10
E (Byculla)	0	1	52
F (Parel)	0	0	5
G (Mahim)	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	5	10
Total	3	7	130
Total to date	12,876	10,849	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	5

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

From a telegraphic message received by the Plague Committee, yesterday, from Cutch Mandvie, it appears that on the 14th instant there were four fresh admissions in the hospitals there. The total mortality was 12, out of which five deaths occurred outside the town and seven in the hospitals. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 59.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

On Wednesday morning, there were 400 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Camps; 79 were admitted during the day, and 217 discharged, leaving 262 under observation. In the pilgrim shed there were 439 persons, 233 were discharged, and two transferred to hospitals, so there remained 204 persons in the shed. In the Narelwady Camps there were 299 persons on Wednesday evening.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

There were 89 persons, including 46 women and one child, employed on Wednesday on the Famine Relief Works started in Bombay. Thirty carts were employed and they made two trips during the day. Forty-four cart-loads of coal ashes were removed from Love Grove Pumping Station and sixteen cart-loads of stones from Sewree Quarry to the Clerk Road.

LOWER DAMAUN.

Since Wednesday morning communication between Lower and Upper Damaun has been completely restored, and all persons without any distinction of caste or creed are permitted to cross the river by the ferry boat. Intimation had previously been given to the public by the police that all restrictions placed on crossing the river would be removed from this morning, and between 6 and 7 a.m. a large number of fisherwomen, vegetable vendors, and other hawkers eagerly embraced the first opportunity they had, after a period of six months, of obtaining fair prices for their goods by coming from Upper to Lower Damaun to sell them. The local authorities have put themselves in communication with the Goa authorities for the purpose of calling upon the British authorities to remove the cordon on the Damaun frontier as there is not a shadow of reason to continue it any longer to the great disadvantage of Damaun and its people, inasmuch as during upwards of six weeks there has been neither any actual nor suspicious case of plague in Lower Damaun or its vicinity.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BRIGADE.

AN ATTACK REPULSED.

TWO BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SERAI, SEPT. 16.

On the 12th the Head-quarters and 3rd Brigade marched to Shamshak. On the 13th General Blood went to the top of the Pamban Pass, and decided to reduce the force marching by that route to two Battalions and half Squadrons with one Company of Sappers, forage and water being reported scarce. The remainder of the 2nd Brigade will follow the 3rd Brigade to Nawagai.

Two shots were fired into the Camp on the 13th.

On the 15th General Meiklejohn, with the 1st Brigade, left Panjkora, and marched to Serai, but on the morning of the 16th having received news that the Mahmands had attacked the camp of 2nd brigade, was ordered to hold the Panjkora Bridge, bringing up further supplies and ammunition.

News from the front states that General Jeffrey's camp was attacked. The attack was repulsed in the morning, having commenced about 10 p.m.

Our casualties are :—Captain Tomkins and Lieutenant Bailey, 38th Dogras, killed; Lieutenant Harrington, 26th Punjab Infantry (attached 38th Dogras), severely wounded; thirty of the Native ranks, wounded.

The weather is cooler, and the health of the troops good.

THE ATTACK IN THE RAMBOT PASS.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

General Jeffrey's Brigade entering the Mohmand country from Khar was attacked in the Camp near the Rambot Pass on Tuesday night. The enemy fired from a distance, and heavy casualties occurred amongst the officers who were moving about without cover behind the shelter of trenches from which their men were firing.

The enemy refused to come to close quarters, and retired before there was sufficient light for the Cavalry to march against them.

Our casualties are :—Captain Tomkins and Lieutenant Bailey, 38th Dogras, and one Battery Havildar, killed; also Lieutenant Harrington, 26th Punjab Infantry, dangerously wounded; two sepoys severely, and three sepoys slightly wounded.

General Jeffreys moved forward yesterday to punish the villages believed to have taken a share in the attack.

General Elles has reached the top of the Kharappa Pass without opposition. Small picquets of the enemy fired a few shots, and bolted.

General Meiklejohn's Column returned from Punjkora to Serai, where a halt of a few days will be made.

Later information shows that the tribes concerned in the attack on General Jeffreys' Camp were Salarzais and Mohmands.

In order to punish them General Jeffreys' Column will have to turn aside from its present line of advance, and this will somewhat delay the combined operations in the Mohmand country.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

GENERAL BLOOD UNOPPOSED.

News received this evening shows that General Blood's first day's march into the Mohmand country has been unopposed.

THE ADVANCE INTO MOHMAND TERRITORY.

LAHORE, SEPT. 15.

The whole force at Shabkadr having been joined by the Columns under Generals Westmacott and MacGregor, were started on the advance into the Mohmand country this morning at daybreak. Unless something unforeseen has happened to the state at Shabkadar, the Hadda Mullah has refused to assist the Mohmands in any resistance they may make, and there is now very little chance of fighting. It was, however, looked for to-day.

The Brigades are composed as follows: First Brigade—28th Bombay Pioneers, No. 3 British Mountain Battery, No. 5 Sappers and Miners. Their destination is Azim Killni. The Second Brigade is in support.

Two Squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers will reconnoitre the Gandao Valley; and the 20th Punjab Infantry form the advance guard.

THE SWAT COLUMN.

There is little or nothing going on with the Swat Column. Telegrams from Panjkora describe it as a charming show, only relieved from the dead monotony by occasional sniping into Camp.

The Utman Khels and Mohmands take care to give no offence when reconnoissance parties go out. Rumours there yesterday state that the Mohmands intended to hold the passes from Nawagai into their country, and will receive assistance from the tribesmen further west.

From Tochi comes the news that on Monday a column, partly consisting of Highlanders, was fired on at the village of Dadum, a few miles from Sherani. This Column succeeded in bringing back two hundred cattle, ten prisoners, and quantities of arms.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

General Bird's force, marching to Dadum, was caught by a sudden flood in a defile. A Mountain Battery had a narrow escape, but only lost one mule and some ammunition boxes. Several men and mules were severely injured.

The Second Gurkhas, under Colonel Beebie, are ordered from Pindi to Kohat. The Northampton Regiment, K. O. S. Borderers, who are all now at Pindi, received orders to mobilize yesterday.

GENERAL ELLES'S MARCH.

NO SIGN OF OPPOSITION.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 16.

Peshawar, 15th September.—General Elles's force left Shabkadr this morning, at 5-30 a.m. The whole division concentrated in a camp on both sides of Shabkadr-Michin Road day before yesterday and returned for tents to the store. They bivouacked last night, and the camp is very cheery and busy in getting transport finally fixed up. The Brigades camped in a line facing the Gandab defile; the 2nd Brigade on the right with the Divisional Headquarters in rear of the 1st Brigade on the east side of the road. The Divisional Troops attached to the Brigades are as follows :—3rd Mountain Battery, 5th Company of the Bengal Sappers, and the 28th Bombay Pioneers—to the 1st Brigade. The 5th Mountain Battery—to the 2nd Brigade. The 13th Bengal Lanceres remain as Divisional Troops. At 5-30 the troops moved off, and two Squadrons of the 13th Bengal Lancers trotted in advance. The low hills were reached at 6 o'clock and the mouth of the Jandah defile at 6-30. Not a soul was to be seen; a few small villages being quite deserted, though there was fresh ploughed land in the immediate vicinity. Here the cavalry halted with patrols on the flanks and in defile. Shortly after the advanced guard of the 20th Punjab Infantry with two maxims passed the Cavalry, followed by the 3rd Mountain Battery and rest of the 1st Brigade. Two Battalions of the 2nd Brigade and the 5th Mountain Battery came on later with the field hospitals and heavy baggage of the division. The remainder of the 2nd Brigade brings up a large convey of 1,000 camels to-morrow. It is notified to the troops that friendly Tarzai picquets in the country on the left of the line of march wearing Khaki puggrees with red fringis are guides provided for the Brigades and the divisional Head-quarters.

General Elles reached the top of the Khorappa Pass at 11-30. Only a few shots were fired by the enemy's picquets, who bolted.

GENERAL BIRD'S FORCE.

Datta Khel, 15th September, (Camp Pirakai on Sartoi Stream 15th September).—The Kazha Column marched on the 12th to the village of Isham, on Sartoi, at the point where the Duga Road to the Kazha Valley crosses the stream, at 2a.m., yesterday morning. The Column, consisting 300 each of Highlanders, 15th Sikhs, and the 1st Punjab Infantry moved up the stream with a view to surprising the village of Dadam, which belongs to Shdda Khan, the leader of the Ger Madda Khels section of that tribe, with whom this force has to deal. No animals accompanied the Column, which, after ascending Sartoi, some nine miles, found the path quite impassable for animals, and difficult places for men on foot. The 1st Punjab Infantry moved round by the left and the remainder by the right to make the surprise complete, and the party which was fired on brought back about 200 cattle and sheep, a large quantity of arms, and returned to camp a little after seven in the morning, after a fatiguing march of upwards of 26 miles with an ascent and descent over 3,000 feet thrown in over rough ground. The General followed the first Column at 5 a.m. with guns, 10 rifles, Sappers, and Cavalry, but the impassable place mentioned prevented further advance to render it passable, which would require nearly a week's work. The baggage had followed on at a later hour, and the new Camp formed on the fine of the plateau at an elevation of 5,600 feet. There was a very heavy rainfall in the upper hills, and here in the afternoon which brought down spate in Sartoi showed how dangerous these streams become in a confined part from rain without any warning. A wall, water about 3 feet high, came down on the guns in a part of the stream where they could not escape up the banks. Some mules and men were washed away and injured. One mule was drowned, and the body was recovered about a mile below.

SLIGHT ENCOUNTER WITH THE SIGNALLING PARTY.

THE ASSAILANT SHOT.

The signalling party, which goes daily from Shirauni to establish communication with the Column, had an encounter with some men grazing sheep. One man of the latter began to run away, and being called to halt, put down his gun. When the sepoy came close, he wounded him with a knife on the arm, seized the sepoy's rifle, and ran off. He was shot, and the remaining men and sheep taken to Sheranni, where the matter is being investigated.

I. M. S. OFFICERS RECALLED FROM LEAVE.

All the Indian Medical Service Officers, on general leave at Home, except such as may be intending to retire at the end of their leave, have been recalled to duty in India.

Judging by the remarks made in different papers, observes our Lahore contemporary, it would appear that the geographical position of the Afridi country is not very generally understood. The impression seems to be that a combined advance from Peshawar and Kohat would drive the Afridis into a "cul-de-sac," with the lofty range of the Safed Koh to hem them in. This is not altogether the case. The Safed Koh no doubt heads them off at one side, but two perfectly open and easy routes into the Jellalabad Valley lie open to those escaping from a British advance. These two routes were used by our troops during the Afghan War, one leading to Dakka and the other to Jellalabad itself. Unless, therefore, the Amir blocks this line of retreat, which is, perhaps, expecting too much of him, there is nothing to prevent the whole Afridi tribe from quietly migrating into the Jellalabad valley with its flocks and its heards, there to await quieter times. As the Government of India appear to intend carrying out the Afridi expedition at their leisure, it is a pity that they cannot despatch a column by this third route as well. Nothing would so tend to distract the counsels of the tribes as to see the retreat of their families and flocks cut off, and now that the threatened Afridi and Orakzai combination has taken place, and their lashkar has dared to attack one of our columns in the field, we shall be disgraced in the sight of Europe and Asia if we do not thoroughly break and humble them.

An officer with experience of the frontier hills writes recommending those of all ranks who are destined to be employed in the field in hilly country, against the Afridis, &c., to put Peshawar nails, of soft iron, and broad-headed, on the soles of their boots. These will very much facilitate movements over hills, and add, at a very trifling cost, to the longevity of the boots. Anyone versed in mountain climbing will endorse this advice. It is also to be hoped, he says, that all officers serving with native regiments or departments about to be employed, will either be ordered, or be at liberty to wear pugris instead of helmets.

THE RAJAS AND THEIR FOLLOWING.

Sir Pertab Singh, who has joined General Elles' staff at Shabkadar, has with him 32 men and three other officers of the Imperial Service troops of Jodhpore. The Maharaja of Patiala also passed through Lahore on Saturday with a numerous following of A.-D.-C's., Generals, etc., etc., and on Sunday a trainload of horses followed him. We should like to know remark the *C. and M. Gazette* what the general in the fields will say to an A.-D.-C. who requires a retinue as large as the Staff itself to support his dignity?

From Friday to Tuesday fighting was going on at various points along the Samana. The Orakzai and Afridis were said to have gathered 47,000 men for this grand demonstration from the Khanki Valley, but even taking 20,000 as the number assembled our troops must have had plenty to do. This goes to show the nature of the resistance that will have to be overcome when Sir William Lockhart moves with the expeditional force against Tirah towards the close of the present month. The Afridi contingent played a prominent part in all the four days' fighting, and unquestionably its arrival in the Khanki Valley brought about the determined attack on our posts. The fortifications of Forts Lockhart and Cavagnari are very strong, though they are not capable of holding many troops while, as we explained yesterday, the scarcity of water prevents a brigade remaining on the Samana for more than two days at a time. When the expedition takes place the first move of General Lockhart's two divisions, 15,000 or 16,000 strong, will be direct into the Khanki Valley, where there will be no difficulty regarding water.

THE AFRIDIS' MULLAHS

seem now to have carried several powerful sections of the tribe with them in their scheme for renewed hostilities. They have played the bold game of asserting that the Amir was at their back, and have even paraded mule loads of ammunition which they said had been sent from Afghanistan. These boxes of cartridges are probably those captured from the Khyber Rifles at Ali Masjid and Lundi Kotal, for there is not the slightest reason to suppose the Amir has given the least help to the Afridis. He has apparently acted up to his promise of forbidding his subjects to join the tribesmen or assist them in any way, and the effect of this policy has been most marked in the Mohmand country. Further he has a grudge against the Afridis for having closed the Khyber and thus caused heavy loss to him owing to the stoppage of the caravan trade this month. The tribesmen may be credulous enough to believe the mullahs for a time, but they will be undeceived shortly when our advance against them begins, and the story of help from Afghanistan is seen to be false.

Only too frequently we hear of very wild firing by our troops when picquets are attacked at night during operations on the North-West frontier; while when a rush is made at a camp itself tens of thousands of rounds are fired into the darkness. It is, therefore, very satisfactory to have to record

SOME STEADY SHOOTING WITH EXCELLENT RESULTS

obtained as a natural consequence. Recently at Hangu, the post below the Samana on the Kohat-Kurram road, a party of tribesmen attacked, at night, a picquet of the 1-2nd Gurkhas. The latter fired only 101 rounds and they succeeded in killing four and wounding three of their assailants, thus giving the high percentage of at least seven "points." As the dead and wounded men were left behind by the tribesmen their casualties were verified exactly. The reception which they got so demoralised them that they also left three Snider rifles. If every picquet would shoot as quietly and effectively as the Gurkhas did at Hangu night attacks would soon cease. Fire-discipline is of great importance in open daylight, but it is ten times more important at night, when men are tempted to blaze away whenever they see the flash of a rifle from the enemy. The numbers of the attacking force can never be made out in the darkness; a rush is expected which may sweep away a picquet or even break the ranks of a regiment holding an approach to a camp; and unless officers and section commanders have their men well in hand an enormous amount of ammunition is certain to be wasted. So many of our troops during the past two months have had to go through the disagreeable experience of night attacks that fire-discipline and control should have improved in a large number of battalions. It was noticed at the Malakand that after the excitement of the first night the sepoys showed much less inclination to fire continuously and that they realised how useless it was to keep on shooting into the darkness without taking proper aim. Officers and men alike, not only at the Malakand, but at Peshawar, on the Samana, the Kohat-Kurram road, and in the Tochi Valley also, have gained valuable experience since the war on the frontier began.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY VS. POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

THE return match between the Gymkhanas of Bombay and Poona came off on Tuesday under singularly favourable weather conditions, and ended in a victory for Poona, on the first innings, by 108 runs. Shortly after 11 o'clock, Messrs. Hall and Stephens undertook the defence for Bombay, while the Poona captain entrusted the attack to Lowis and Deas. Before the game had progressed very far, it became evident that both batsmen were inspired with a wholesome respect for the bowling. Careful play was the order of the day, and although the ground was essentially a fast scoring one, sensational hits were the exception, not the rule. Runs came slowly, but as both batsmen seemed to have settled themselves down to business, no notice was taken of this shortcoming, especially as the Poona captain deemed it advisable to make a change in the attack. This he did by substituting Sale for Deas. Hall, who seemed to be quite at his ease by this time, cut the new bowler for 2, but after adding four more to his total, the Bombay captain allowed a ball from Sale to find its way into his wickets, off his pads. The loss of one wicket for 38 runs was not so bad, and when "Cheetham the reliable" replaced the outgoing batsman, the Bombay contingent settled themselves down to the enjoyment of pleasant anticipations. Alas! however, for the uncertainty of mundane affairs, the consistent compiler of "tall" scores failed to "come off," as before he could open an account for himself, a ball from Browne found a weak spot in his defence. Two wickets for 46 may not have satisfied the ambition of the Bombay captain, but when Vines, who was the next comer, entered upon his career with two fours in succession, things began to look a little brighter for Bombay, especially as Stevens continued to play with perfect confidence. When, however, with the addition of 7 more to his score, Vines allowed Browne to insinuate a ball into his wickets, the remaining batsmen could not manage to make a single run between them, and the first innings of the Bombay Gymkhana was brought to a close for a paltry 53. After the fall of the second wicket, a complete rot established itself among the remaining batsmen, as Browne found no difficulty in disposing of them in one, two, three order. Browne's record of 7 wickets, at the cost of 3 runs, was good enough to encourage any bowler.

After the customary intermission, Hall took his men out into the field, while the Poona captain entrusted Browne and Lowis with the defence. As subsequent events proved, the latter could not have been placed in better hands, as both batsmen made themselves familiar with the bowling in a very short time. Hits, as expensive as they were monotonously frequent, kept the scorers busy, while the ingenuity of the Bombay captain was taxed to the utmost to discover some latent bowling talent among his men. This proving ineffectual, an adjournment was made for lunch with the score at 45, and both batsmen set. The resumption of the game at 2-45 p.m. resulted in Browne and Lowis increasing the score by another 20 before they were separated. When the Poona total had reached 65, a curly one from Cheetham dislodged Lowis' bails. The outgoing batsman played very good cricket for his 28. The arrival of Bradford on the scene was the signal for some lively run-getting, a proceeding which was not put a stop to until the telegraph board showed 108, when Cheetham again came to the rescue of his side by getting rid of Browne, which he did when that batsman was just 3 short of half-hundred. Browne's 47 was the result of some really excellent cricket, and it is but fair to add that to this player, belong both the batting and bowling honours of the day. Bradford was the next man to go, which he did by putting a ball from Cheetham into the hands of "mid on," after he had credited himself with 30 in a most vigorous style. Sale after reaching double figures lost his wicket in precisely the same way as Bradford had done. Fairfax, who was the next to try his luck, was taken very neatly at the wickets by Hall, off Cheetam's bowling. Deas, Bain, and Cockburn, gave the Bombay cricketers very little trouble, but Young, who appeared on the scene at the fall of the light wicket, augmented the score of his side by 22 before Phillips took him, off Julius' bowling. A fine drive for 5 was one of the features of the retiring batsman's innings. The fall of Wood's wicket brought the Poona innings to a close for the respectable total of 161. With 108 runs to the bad, the Bombay players entered upon their second venture with "the willow." Vines and Phillips were the first to institute proceedings against the bowling furnished them by Lowis and Deas.

For a while it looked as if these two batsmen intended to put a new feature on the aspect of the game, as they began to punish the bowling in a manner that was quite refreshing to behold When they had carried the score to 38, however, a catch by Browne off Lowis' bowling, dissolved the partnership, and Vines had to retire for a well-played 10. The advent of Stephens on the scene of action helped to sustain the interest, as that batsman immediately started in to open an account for himself. Losing the society of Phillips, who after making 14 in a very creditable manner, was caught by Sale, Stephens was joined by Major Longe. The latter wasted no time in any unnecessary preliminaries, but immediately set to work to advance the interests of his side, which he did to the tune of 8 before he was disposed of. Stephens, who in the meantime continued to play well, was then joined by Hall, but the latter did not last long, as he returned a ball to Deas before he could score. When McCausland partnered Stephens, the total stood at 41, but when some time later the former succumbed to a ball from Sale, 59 runs stood to the credit of the Bombay Gymkhana, of which 12 were the result of McCausland's batting. The call of time and the fall of McCausland's wicket stopped further play. The conditions under which the game was played left nothing to be desired. The day was bright without being unpleasantly warm, while the wicket was almost faultless. It would be hard to assign a reason for the utter collapse of the Bombay batsmen in the first innings. Although the Poona bowling was good, it was nothing out of the common, and taking the perfect wicket into consideration, the poor showing made by the Bombay team would appear to be inexcusable. Had time allowed, the latter might have evened up matters a little, but to avert a defeat would have required little less than a miracle. However, considering the glorious uncertainty of the game, even this desideratum might have been forthcoming, while as the matter stands, the Bombay contingent must console themselves with the reflection, that they may do better the next time. Below is the score in detail, as well as other interesting information in connection with the game: —

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.	
Phillips, not out	0	c Sale, b Deas	11	
Vines, b Browne	15	c Browne, b Lowis	10	
Stephens, b Browne	10	not out	13	
Longe, c Young, b Browne	0	c Hall, b Lowis	8	
Hall, b Sale	25	c and b Deas	0	
McCausland, c and b Browne	0	b Sale	12	
Cheetham, b Browne	0			
Julius, b Deas	0			
Doyle, c and b Deas	0	did not bat.		
Wilson, b Browne	0			
Vining, h w b Browne	0			
Extras	3	Extras	3	
Total	53	Total	59	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B	R	M	W	B	R	M	W
Lowis	65	15	7	0	60	32	3	2
Deas	89	21	6	2	50	22	1	2
Sale	20	11	1	1	7	3	0	1
Browne	40	3	7	7	0	0	0	0

POONA GYMKHANA.

Browne, b Cheetham	47
Lowis, b Cheetham	28
Bradford, c Doyle, b Cheetham	30
Sale, c Doyle, b Cheetham	10
Fairfax, c Hall, b Cheetham	3
Deas, c Vines, b Cheetham	1
Bain, b Cheetham	6
Cockburn, h w b Cheetham	0
Young, c Phillips, b Julius	22
Wood, c and b Cheetham	2
Dwyer, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	161

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Cheetham	145	58	8	9
Doyle	40	25	0	0
Wilson	35	12	3	0
McCausland	15	24	0	0
Julius	40	21	1	0
Phillips	14	9	0	1

THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

THE CONVICTION OF TILAK.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL TO BE MOVED.

MESSRS. PUGH AND GARTH did not return to Calcutta at the conclusion of the Tilak case. They both leave by to-morrow's mail steamer for England. They have been consulted as to a petition to be filed at the High Court by Messrs. Baishanker and Kanga, to be supported by affidavits, requesting the Chief Justice to call a full Bench to consider an application for a case to be granted for a reference to the Privy Council on behalf of Tilak. The petition will set forth that the learned Judge misdirected the jury as to the law, more particularly in his interpretation of the word "disaffection" in Section 124A. as the opposite of affection. The petitioners will point out that as this is the first of a series of prosecutions now being instituted under a Section through which no previous conviction has been secured, it is most important that an authoritative explanation of the law on that point should be obtained from the highest judicial authority. The petition will also raise two points mentioned by Mr. Pugh after the jury had retired to consider their verdict, namely, whether the Government sanction put in was a sufficient order or authority to prosecute within the meaning of Section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code for the complaint to be laid, and if not, whether the High Court had power to accept the commitment under Section 532 of the Code, and proceed with the trial. It will rest with the Chief Justice on receipt of this petition to decide whether he will fix a day for a full Bench hearing. Even if the application is refused, it is the intention of the defence to move the Privy Council in the matter under certain special provisions of the Code.

THE "POONA VAIBHAV" CASE.

THE SPEECH OF THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

EVIDENCE AS TO POONA PLAGUE MEASURES RULED OUT.

THE difficulty which arose on Tuesday in regard to the empanelling of a jury was not got over so soon yesterday morning as might have been expected. The Clerk of the Crown had only called two of the jurors summoned yesterday, Mr. W. K. Reid and Mr. S. J. David, when the latter asked to be exempted on the ground that if the case lasted over Saturday, he would be unable to observe the Jewish Sabbath. Mr. Justice Strachey said that that plea would apply under the rules if it was practically certain that the case would go on over Saturday, and told the applicant he could stand aside for a time The Advocate-General said that he thought that the case would not last more than two days at most. Thereupon his Lordship said that he could not excuse Mr. David, who had to reluctantly return to the jury box. Undeterred by this ruling, Mr. S. Benjamin raised the same plea when his name was called, and said that in the Raja bai Tower Case the present Chief Justice told him that he might be exempt another time if a case began late in the week and was likely to last over a Saturday. Mr. Justice Strachey said there must be some misapprehension, as the Code did not lay down such a rule, and declined to hear further argument on the point. Another citizen who failed to obtain exemption, was Mr. W. F. O'Donoughue. He said he had undergone a severe dental operation, but was not able in answer to the Judge to declare that he was not in a fit physical condition to listen to the arguments. Mr. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal was called, but put in an affidavit that he was insufficiently acquainted with the English language. He had retained Mr. Macpherson to argue the point. So anxious was he for this plea to stand in favour of his exemption. He was allowed to retire. Two other jurors put in medical certificates of illness, and it was not until twenty minutes past eleven that the panel was complete.

The Advocate-General, in a cogent and lucid opening, asked the jury to bear in mind the time when the articles complained of were put in the "Vaibhav" by the two accused, the first of whom was, as would be proved the writer of the articles. The plague was then rife in Poona, and public feeling was greatly excited by the preventive measures when Kelkar published these comments, accusing Government of cruelty and "zoolum," and comparing it with the tyranny of the Emperor Aurangzebe, which he declared to be the reason why Shivaji, although not very strong had succeeded in overthrowing Mahomedan rule. It was suggested that the people would be perfectly justified in following these historical examples, and over

imply that the people could not help themselves by rising against their rulers as they were meek and harmless, but Mr. Baig could not see it in that light. The reference to Shivaji was in his opinion an example of a case in which the people had helped themselves by overthrowing foreign rule. A long conversation ensued as to the meaning of the phrase rendered "ensnared in the trammels of loyalty," which Mr. Baig said conveyed the idea of being caught in some kind of trap. The rendering suggested by Mr. Anderson, "bound by the ties of loyalty as we are," would be misleading and inaccurate. Mr. Anderson then asked witness a number of questions in regard to the relations between Aurangzebe and Shivaji, in order to show that the latter was not a loyal subject of the Moghul empire. Mr. Baig was asked who selected these passages as the subject for prosecution, but the Oriental Translator, who has been a Presidency Magistrate in his time, said this was an official detail, and under the Evidence Act he was not bound to answer. Mr. Anderson asked one or two questions as to the selection of the other articles in order to show the animus of the paper, but Mr. Baig returned the same wary answer. He was then questioned in regard to various extracts put in by the defence to prove the loyalty of the Vaibhav. One of these was a leader on "the highly terrible calamity" of the shooting of Mr. Rand, whom it was said saw to the due execution of "impartial, plain and benign laws of our gracious and subject-loving Government. He obtained from witness the admission that the people both in Poona and Bombay were strongly opposed to the plague measures. Mr. Anderson was proceeding to put in the translation of an article dated June 1889, when the Advocate-General objected on the ground that there was no evidence to show that the accused men were connected with the paper at that time, the certificate of publication put in being dated 18th November 1895. Mr. Anderson said that he would ascertain whether the accused were connected with the paper in 1889, and, perhaps, it would be convenient for him to put into the extract at that stage and give evidence as to the matter afterwards. The Advocate-General objected, and the Judge said the paper could not be put in until the evidence was forthcoming.

Another point arose a few minutes later, which occupied the attention of the Court a considerable time. Mr. Anderson asked the Oriental Translator whether Government itself was not afraid in the early stages of the plague that resort to segregation and other measures afterwards adopted would lead to great public unrest. As the witness could not say this to his own knowledge, Mr. Anderson produced a copy of the Plague Blue-Book, and called his attention to the telegrams which Lord Sandhurst sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, urging fear of popular unrest as a reason for not resorting to strong measures. The learned Judge thought this had nothing to do with the case. Mr. Anderson, however, submitted that it had. His object was to show that the state of public unrest at the time the articles were written was such as to render angry comment by a journalist justifiable. They had to judge of the intention and spirit with which the articles were written and the question, whether his client was an honest and loyal journalist, undoubtedly using strong language, or whether he was a disloyal man depended very much upon the degree of public grievances working in his mind at the time. The learned counsel went on to contend that in many respects the plague operations were harsh and offensive, and said he was entitled to give some proof on the subject. The learned Judge, however, held that the principles of English law in cases of libel applied, and that therefore such evidence was inadmisible. The whole question was whether the accused intended to incite feelings of ill-will against the Government, and not whether there were circumstances which led the accused to believe that what he was writing was true. The point was argued at some length, Mr. Anderson quoting Stephens' Dijest and the case of the Queen vs. Sullivan to prove his contention. The Judge ultimately said that he would unhesitatingly admit evidence confined to showing a particular state of feeling existed in that part of India, but he could not admit of evidence as to the grounds of that feeling. Mr. Anderson said he had not finished his argument, and after tiffin went on elaborating the point, citing various English authorities. The Judge, in giving his decision, said the most important English case that was opposite was that of the *Crown* vs. *Burdett*, and in that it had been ruled that the defence was not entitled to call evidence to prove that the cavalry in dispersing the crowd had acted with cruelty, as had been alleged in the publication for which he was charged with sedition. His Lordship was not bound by any English case; neither was he bound by Maines' work on "Indian Criminal Law," but Maine was an acknowledged authority, and he agreed with him in holding that such evidence was inadmisible. To admit it would be to go outside the purposes of Section 124A altogether. If it was admitted the Court would have to try the whole plague administration of Poona, and evidence would have to be given as to particular instances of alleged cruelty or violence on the part of the soldiers. The Crown would be entitled to call rebutting evidence, and the trial might go indefinitely. Whether the matters dealt with in the offending paragraphs were true or false did not matter in the slightest degree in determining the guilt or otherwise of the accused men under this section. If any grievances existed the way to remedy them was to petition the authorities, and it was no justification whatever under the law for holding up Government to hatred or contempt, and it was with this that the accused were charged. He declined to mix up with the trial a vast amount of other matter which had really nothing to do with it whatever.

Later on for the same reason the Judge, when appealed to by the Advocate-General, refused to admit a copy of the *Dayan Prakash*, containing an article on the plague administration, which Mr. Anderson sought to put in on the ground that it was a proof of the state of public feeling in Poona at the time. His Lordship held that this article was no evidence. After some argument the Judge said the petitions of the Deccan Sabha and the Poona Anjuman might be put in as showing the state of public feeling, but directed the jury not to take any notice of the statements contained in it as to any alleged injustice of the plague administration as having any bearing on the case. The documents had been called for from the prosecution, but they were not in court. They were sent for, and on being forthcoming, the Advocate-General urged that they ought not to be put in, because they were not evidences of the state of feeling in Poona, so much as allegations against the plague administration. The Judge said that the documents were very long, and it was not easy to see at a glance whether this was so. He would, therefore, read them at leisure, and announce his decision next day as to whether they should be put in.

The second witness was Mr. Sathe, the Reporter on the Native Press, who swore to receiving a copy of the paper of April 9th last. Mr. Anderson suggested he was the only subscriber in Bombay, but Mr. Sathe could not say that. His admission that Kelkar was the editor of the paper in 1889, enabled Mr. Anderson to put in the article before objected to which proved to be a highly eulogistic reference to the visit of Prince Victor to India, and incidentally speaking of the great power of England. Mr. Sathe, in further cross-examination, said that all the Poona vernacular papers during the months of March and April evinced great distress in regard to the plague operation there. He was cross-examined as to the accuracy of the translations of the incriminating articles, without anything important being elicited, and his examination was just finished when the court rose for the day.

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings:—

At 11 o'clock, yesterday, Mr. Justice Strachey and a Special Jury commenced the hearing of the second of the State prosecutions against some of the Marathi newspapers. It was the case against Shunker Viswanath Kelkar and Sakharam Gopal Purandikar, the publisher and printer respectively of the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper, who were charged with having, on the 11th April 1897, excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection to the Government established by law in British India, by publishing in Bombay, in the issue of the paper of the 11th April 1897, certain articles; and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Anderson, with Mr. D. D. Davar, and Mr. Kirtane, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjishah, appeared for the defence.

The Special Jury was then called, and Mr. Samsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee was challenged for the defence; while Mr. Jehangir Jejeebhoy Lam was challenged for the prosecution. Mr. S. J. David and Mr. Silas Benjamin both asked to be exempted on the ground that as the case was begun late on the week they would be unable to observe the Jewish Sabbath (Saturday.) The Advocate-General said he hoped the case would finish before Saturday, and the Judge refused to grant the application. He also refused to exempt Mr. W. F. O'Donoughue, whose plea was that he had undergone a severe dental operation. On the application of Mr. Macpherson, supported by an affidavit, Mr. Gokuldas Tejpal was exempted on the ground that he was insufficiently acquainted with the English language. Ultimately the following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY:

Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, foreman.

Mr. S. J. David	Mr. W. F. O'Donoughue
Mr. W. H. Reid	Mr. J. F. N. Graham
Mr. J. P. Howarth	Mr. Hormusjee E. Banji
Mr. L. Penny	Mr. Silas Benjamin

THE CASE FOR THE CROWN.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said: Your Lordship and gentlemen of the Jury,—Although this case is one of a certain amount of importance, and is of a nature similar to that which has been tried at this Sessions, namely one under the same section of the Indian Penal Code, I am in great hopes that it will only last for a very short time. At any rate the case for the prosecution will be very short, and I hope that none of the gentlemen of the jury will not be inconvenienced by its lasting over Saturday. The charge is as I said under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code.

After reading the first part of the section the learned counsel proceeded to remark that his Lordship would direct them in his summing-up what was the exact meaning of the section. It was sufficient for him to say that disaffection meant disloyalty, dislike, hatred, contempt, or words of that description, and therefore the first part of this section provided that, whoever produced dislike or hatred or disloyalty was guilty within the section. He then read the explanation of the section, which provided that such disapprobation of Government measures as was compatible with rendering obedience to the lawful orders of Government, &c., was not sedition. The question for their determination would be whether the articles complained of in this case were first of all such as were calculated to cause disaffection, and secondly, whether they were protected by the proviso of the section. The object of this proviso was to in no way prevent criticisms upon the measures of Government. The prisoners in this case were respectively the proprietor and publisher, and the printer of a paper, called "Poona Vaibhav," published at Poona, and the articles complained of appeared in the issue of the 11th of April last. It would be proved that the manuscript of the article was written by the first accused. He lived, apparently, at Talegaon, and used to send his manuscript to Poona by post. A search-warrant was issued in this case, and under that the press was searched and the manuscript was found, which was in the handwriting of the first accused; he was also liable in law because he was the registered publisher of the paper. The second accused was the printer. They would hear the evidence against him, and would have to consider whether the offence, if it was an offence, was brought home to him.

WHAT WAS HAPPENING AT THE TIME.

Before he read the articles—there was really one article divided into three parts,—he asked them to consider the time at which they were published. The plague was then at its height at Poona. Government had determined to institute rigorous measures for the suppression of the plague. They instituted house-to-house search; they instituted measures for segregation, the removal of the sick to the hospital, and also for the segregation of those who came in contact with the sick persons. The measures of this description occasioned a certain amount of excitement amongst the inhabitants of Poona. Such measures as were necessary for the suppression of the plague would be in any community a source of inconvenience, and were more so when they came in contact with the prejudices and feelings of Hindus. Government felt it their duty to stamp out the plague by instituting and carrying through those measures. This paper was published at Poona and also at Bombay, because it was sent to the subscribers in Bombay, and that was the reason why it came within the jurisdiction of this court. Instead of suggesting and exciting disaffection, it was the duty of every loyal editor to endeavour to show to readers that those steps which Government were taking were best calculated to promote the safety of the community. Instead of that they found articles of the description which was so unjust and calculated to excite the gravest possible disloyalty, hatred, and dislike to Government. To his mind there was no doubt that those words were calculated to excite in the minds of those who read them a feeling of disgust, contempt, and dislike to Government. The only question for their consideration was whether they considered the articles were such as to cause disapprobation of Government measures that is regarding the way in which Government regulations were enforced (with regard to the plague operation), so as to render them compatible with the disposition to render obedience to lawful authority. This article accused Government and its agents of

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE CRUELTY

—he might say absolute cruelty. Mr. Lang here read the incriminating article which was published in yesterday's issue of this paper. In commenting upon the article he submitted that they could not by any means regard that as a fair criticism of the measures upon them, that endeavouring to suppress the plague. They could not call it a disapprobation of the Government measures compatible with rendering obedience to the lawful authority of Government. In the article they would find it stated to the people that they would be perfectly justified in following the historical example in over-throwing the Government, and that unless these measures were stopped that might be the result. How could they say that this disapprobation was compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government. Of course they all knew that in Bombay, in Poona, and other places where these plague operations had to be carried on, considerable hardship must have been inflicted on the inhabitants. It was perfectly possible that people were taken to the plague hospital who were afterwards discovered not to be suffering from the plague at all. It was perfectly likely that such measures did occur. It was impossible under any circumstances to prevent the evils of that description happening. A man suffering from fever, and which might be considered to be a suspicious case, might have been removed to the hospital in order to see whether as a matter of fact he was suffering from the plague or not. What he submitted was that the editor of a newspaper had no right to endeavour to inflame the minds of the people against Government. At such a time every editor ought to be careful of what language he used. He might disapprove of the action, he might criticise it, but he had not the use language of that description. The only object was to hold up the Government, their officers, and other people who risked their lives to the hatred and contempt of its readers. That was what he submitted the intention and effect of this articles he submitted, therefore, that the case came within the meaning of the section 124 A. There was one point in connection with the case to which he called attention.

THE DELAY IN INSTITUTING PROCEEDING.

This article was published on the 11th of April. This was September. The prosecution was instituted in July. This paper was stopped for sometime, perhaps the cause the propriator could not get it printed during the plague. That was shortly after this article was published. It commenced again in June.

His Lordship: It is a weekly paper.

Mr. Lang: Yes, my Lord. Continuing, the Advocate-General said it might be asked why this prosecution was not established then. The article was in Marathi, and it took some time to translate it, and consider whether it came within the terms of the section. Well then, they would all recollect the events that had taken place at Poona. It was absolutely impossible for the responsible members of the Government to have a full knowledge of all those writings in these vernacular papers. They had had a sort of general idea. To have an accurate idea they must have a full and accurate translation made. They would recollect what took place on the 22nd of June, or on the morning of the 23rd, when Mr. Rand, who was the officer responsible at Poona for carrying out the orders of Government relating to plague operations, was shot. There could be no doubt about it—perhaps, he should not say so—that there was every reason to believe that this was brought about in consequence of his having superintended these plague operations. Then Government carefully looked into this vernacular press, and made a careful examination of the writings, and amongst others which were discovered was this article in the *Poona Vaibhav*, and he submitted that articles of this description published in the papers and addressed to the Maratha and Hindus were extremely calculated to bring about such an offence as that which had cost Mr. Rand his life. He hoped that they would not think that it told against the Government that they did not in the first instance in the month of April or May take proceedings against the newspaper. These proceedings had been taken after it might be reasonably supposed as it turned out what had been the effect of these articles upon certain inhabitants of Poona. There was an article which was not the subject of the charge, which showed the spirit of the accused. It would be of value in considering the animus of the paper. It was published in the issue of 4th of April, a week before the publication of the incriminating article.

Mr. Lang then read the following official translation of two Marathi articles printed in the issue of the "Poona Vaibhav" newspaper, dated 4th April last:—

(1)

"Just as the disease (*i.e.*, the plague) has at present committed havoc in the city of Poona, so has the inspection of plague (cases) by Government officers caused havoc (there)! This inspection is not of an ordinary kind, but as a victorious army is suffered to pillage after the battle is over, exactly so the Government has at present permitted devastation to be spread through the town. The very sight of the (search) party, composed of white (*i.e.*, European) soldiers, some troopers, doctors, one or two officers and some witness, numbering about 25 or 30 in all, at once strikes terror into the hearts of all people. The liver of the owners of the house or shop where this invasion takes place, turns into water. Nor does it happen that such a single attack (like that) of locusts ends the matter, because there is no saying at all when it may be renewed! From this it seems that the belief has caught hold of the mind of our Government that persons attacked by the disease (*i.e.*, plague) should not remain alive at all. It is quite true that (the bodies of) the persons while attacked by the disease become fully permeated with the poison, but it is not at all the case that even when they recover that poison altogether disappear from their bodies! This pestilential fever reduces a patient to a condition quite similar to that of a person caused by the bite of a rabid dog and its poison. Therefore the Government thinks it better that such persons should die than they that should remain alive! Better that persons afflicted with the disease should altogether disappear from the world than this disease should spread over the whole world! Such, indeed, seems to be the belief formed by Goverdment, from what it is doing. It is not improper that Government should entertain such a belief for the welfare of the whole world, but for all that it cannot be said that the people are mistaken if they do not at all venture to give their patients into the hands of Government. Whatever is taking place is good of course.

(2)

"The bubonic plague has easily put to the test the awe with which Poona had inspired the whole of India. It was usual to seek the counsel of Poona in the solution of any difficult problem that cropped up; but the bubonic fever (has) reduced Poona to such a distressful plight that hereafter not even a courtesan would have any reason to show any respect to a native of Poona! Ever since the fall of the Maratha power Poona was never tested to this extent; and for that reason only, the dread which Poona had once spread, gradually spent itself and lasted up to the present time! At one time the people of the city of Poona, by (their) cavalry manœuvres, had regularly rolled back the enemy up to Delhi and the Attock; and consequently, though those bags of their valour had become empty with the downfall of the Peshwas, yet their fragrance had remained up to the present time! But the bubonic fever has conclusively proved that not even a vestige of religious merit remains in Poona! (The renown of) the valour of those very warriors, reckless of life, who, in the days of (their) heroic deeds, had made the battlefields of the enemy resound (with their exploits), being evident, had, up to this time, sufficed for their descendants who managed somehow to walk about, (*a*) applying ghee to their moustaches (*a*)! But in these two months not only have the ghee disappeared from their moustaches, but the moustaches themselves have vanished and they have become downright eunuchs! Poona having fallen into the whirl of the wheel of time, its career is now being brought to a close, exactly like the importance of some hallowed place (or shrine), which is enhanced by the devotional fervour of unceasing devotees, and is terminated at some time or other by lapse of time. As the importance of Bhagirathi (*b*) was enhanced, as the importance of Alandi was enhanced on account of Dhyaneshwar, the importance of Pandharpur was enhanced on account of Pundlik, (and) the importance of Dehu was enhanced on account of Tukarambuwa, exactly so the importance of the Deccan was enhanced on account of Shivaji Maharaj, and the importance of Poona (and) Satara was enhanced on account of Bajirao the First and Madhavrao Peshwa the First. Their religious merit being, however, become exhausted now, the importance of Poona has now decreased, and the same city of Poona has to-day been reduced to such a disgraceful plight that though it is being dishonoured by four (*i.e.*, a few) soldiers, it does not even raise its head to look at them!

How great was the might and prowess of the warrior Arjun! But who could protect the wives of Krishna the moment Krisha was dead, and so they were plundered and taken away by Kolis and Bhils. (We once) thought that this was a fiction, but when (we) see the present state of Poona, we readily conclude that the story of Arjun was probably not untrue. If a man (of valour) went to any part of this world whatever, no one dared even to look at him obliquely (*i.e.*, with disrespect)! The wives and children of the people of the very same city of Poona before their very eyes are (now) reduced to such a plight that even brutes are perhaps not reduced to such (straits) in any other country! But this torture is being borne by the people! Is not (this) torture enough to exhaust the power of time (*i.e.*, the mighty vicissitudes which time brings on) when one observes that none of the same Hindus whose hearts used to be stirred on (seeing some villain ill-treat kine, she-buffaloes, horses and such other dumb animals, and who used to humble the haughtiness of (*i. e.*, to chastise) their vile tormentors, can (now) save their wives and children even from being seized and taken out of their houses and confined in grounds where no (*a*) adequate provision is made for their food-and-water (*i. e.*, necessaries of life), and where the lack of milk parches dry the throats of their sucklings! We do not feel so much for the wretched plight of the Hindus, since really such (advocates) as time has created them, than we feel particularly sorry simply to see the miserable condition of its poor and loyal subjects, and the ruin of their property which, under the guise of protecting (the people) from the disease (*i. e.*, the plague), is being caused by our most Christian Government through the agency of its officers by enacting (for them) laws to suit their convenience! We regard the removal of a sick person from those who are dear to him and exposing him in open air to die, as an act of cruelty even greater than cutting the throat of a man fast asleep at night! If a great sinner (or criminal), who commits at night the murder of a single person, is taken up and hanged by our Governament, we must not think that God will be wholly averse to (punishing) the above-mentioned more heinous sin of the Government. We, therefore, out of pure loyalty beseech our Christian Government that, in its own interest, it should not thus oppress (its) most loyal subjects under the guise of protecting them." After this, it (*i.e.*, Government) may act as it likes."

Mr. Lang submitted that two-thirds of the soldiers on duty were natives. The whole object of the article was to upbraid the people of Poona for not resisting the plague operations of Government. The article was, however, a mere disapprobation; but the one on which accused was indicted came within section 124 A.

a—*a* Meaning, it is presumed, "affecting opulence under extreme poverty."

b i.e., the Ganges.

a The text of "adequate provision" is "bandpi" which, the translator thinks, is a corruption of the Sanskrit word "bi-b-b-u-d-i," meaning "health, welfare, well-being"; hence it may be rendered as "the means conducive to health."

a Terms of respect.

b The father-in-law of one's son or daughter.

c A spiritual preceptor, a Sanyasi or Gosavi.

d A religious order of Sanyasi.

THE SANCTION TO PROSECUTE.

The Advocate-General then put in the sanction to prosecute as provided by section 196.

Mr. Anderson said that he objected to the sanction on the ground that no date was given as to when the articles objected to appeared.

The Advocate-General read the sanction to prosecute S. V. Kelkar, "in respect to certain writings appearing in the *Vaibhav* newspaper, under Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code or any other section of the Code which may be found to be applicable to the case." The sanction was signed by Mr. Edgerley and was dated July 26th. The second section permitting of the prosecution of the second accused, Purandekar, was dated July 30th, and was similarly worded, with the exception that it quoted the date when the articles appeared, viz., April 11th, 1897.

The Judge: That gives the date, but the first sanction stands on precisely the same footing as in the case of the "*Kesari*?"

Mr. Anderson: Even the second sanction only says certain articles of that date. It does not specify the particular article.

The Judge: I have nothing to add to what I said in the subject of the law in the *Kesari* case as to sanction to prosecute.

THE ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, examined by Mr. Lang, said: I am the Oriental Translator to Government, and was instructed by Government to institute a prosecution against the "*Poona Vaibhav*" for publishing the article in the paper of the 11th April 1897. In the second article, the word "atta" means now.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: I think that is a correct translation, "zoolmas" means oppressive, and "annai" means rule. To turn down the sentence would not be accurate although it would not be far off the meaning.

Look a little further on; Marathi is a language that a person writing it runs into a metaphor more than an English writer would?—Yes, naturally.

Naturally is not the question; a Marathi writer runs into a metaphor much more than an English writer?—Yes, more than in English. "Kaidkhana" means the jail. The word "zoolum" is used in several places for oppression. "Danghal" is used for violence. It means more than roughness. There is an idea of bullying and roughness in the word "danghal," and I think violence is correctly used as the meaning of the word.

To the Judge: Roughness might be careless, but the word "danghal" is more than that, because it conveys the idea of bullying.

To Mr. Anderson: I agree with the meaning of the word given in Molesworth's Dictionary.

Look at the second article now: It does not make sense unless you imply the words there "in their opinion"?—It does make sense without the words. It would do so either in English or Marathi. Here a parallel is drawn between the solicitude of Government and a doctor who says he has cured his patient by cutting off his head. The meaning of the sentence is quite plain. The solicitude of Government is used ironically.

Do you mean to say that it means the Government is cutting off the heads of its patients?—Not literally; it means that Government is using great "zoolum" towards its subjects.

Then it says "the strength of Government lies in the good will of its subjects"?—Yes, I agree with that being correctly rendered. I don't think that the other sentence implies or suggests that the people should help themselves. It means rising by the people to overthrow the Government.

"THE TRAMMELS OF LOYALTY."

This is clumsily translated. "Being ensnared in the trammels of loyalty"?—It is not clumsily translated. The translation is correct, but the sentence is clumsy in English as it is in Marathi. The word "bandh" means trammels "Found in the bond" will be a literal translation, but not a correct one.

In your opinion the idea is being caught in a trap—Yes, that is so. The illustration shows that the people are to help themselves to get rid of the foreign yoke as in the times of Shivaji.

In your opinion that is the meaning?—Not in my opinion; the words mean that. Any other meaning would be inaccurate.

What words would be accurate?—I say the whole sentence.

Now, Shivajee was not a subject of the King of Bijapur?—His father was a subject, and so would the son be a subject.

Bijapur had thrown off its independence in the time of Aurungzebe?—Yes.

He never treated himself as a loyal subject of the Emperor Aurungzebe?—He was a rebel, and that is another matter.

Did you select this article as the one in regard to which proceedings should be taken?—That is an official matter, and I think I am protected from giving an official detail under the Evidence Act.

In that paper of the 11th April is another article on Hindu people?—Yes.

Mr. Anderson: I have got a printed translation of it, which I put in.

That follows immediately one of the incriminating articles?—Yes. It immediately follows exhibit E. No, lines were drawn indicating a separation.

It says:—It is the view of the Hindu people that such a calamity should not befall even an enemy?—I am not prepared to say that, it refers to the previous article.

A CALAMITY "BEFALLING THE ENEMY."

Mr. Anderson then put in a translation of a Marathi para. in the *Poona Vaibhav*, of the 9th of Chaitra Shudh, in Shake 1819, corresponding with the 11th of April 1897 as follows:—

"It is the view of the Hindu people that such a calamity should not really befall even an enemy, but one feels sorry to see that the English Government cause such a calamity to fall to the lot of their subject themselves. During the last week, a letter from a gentleman was published in the *Sudharak*, from which many persons must have already formed an idea of the nature of this soldier party. Besides, in this very week, an exactly similar misfortune overtook Ra. Ra. (*a*) Shankar Balkrishna Dixit, a teacher in the Training College here, and a well known adept in the science of astronomy. This gentleman had gone to the house of Ra. Ra. Rand (*b*) for the purpose of showing it to the inspection party of soldiers, when he saw a Swami (*c*) who had formally taken Ashram (*d*) fallen into the clutches of the fierce soldiers even though he was not ill. Consequently Ra. (*a*) Dixit went up to this party of soldiers, with a view to put in a good word, and to entreat on behalf of this Swami and to represent the real circumstances (of his case) to the authorities. He met with no obstruction while going, but after he went in, he was himself seized, and led to, and lodged in, the segregation house. One or two respectable gentlemen, represented to the soldier-party what the real circumstances (of his case) were, but to no avail! At last the Hon'ble Tilak and other people went and with great efforts got him released. How many such instances may be occuring every day, it is impossible to count, and there has been destruction of property and lives of the people, the minds of the people are very much disgusted in connection with Government, but it is a matter for great regret that the officers of Government do not understand this."

Do you know Shamrao Shunker Dixit, of the Training College?—No.

Would you feel indignant if you were in Shamrao Dixit's position?—Yes.

Would you have written in the same way?—I should have used mild language.

If you were in charge of a paper, would you have used the same language?—I should have written in more moderate mild language.

Did you not hear of the incident of Mr. Dixit and the Snyass?—I did not hear of it beyond reading of it in one paper.

May you have read of it in other papers?—I am not positive. I read of it in one paper; that is certain.

As a matter of fact, do you know that European British soldiers only were employed in the search party?—I don't know. It was not in Poona at the time.

Did you not hear of it?—I may have read of it in the papers.

Did you hear of the address delivered by the Collector, Mr. Lamb, after the murders?—Yes, I have heard of it.

COMMENTS ON MR. RAND'S MURDER.

Mr. Anderson put in and read a translation of a Marathi article, printed in the *Poona Vaibhav* newspaper, dated 13th Jeshta Vadya Shaka 1819 (27th June 1897):—

"Owing to the evil accident that took place at Poona, last week, not only the minds of the people of the whole city, but those of the people of the whole of Deccan have been greatly distressed! Just as the minds of the people were affected with sorrow at the time when the Budhvar Vada, Vishram Bag, and other buildings were burnt, exactly in the same way all people have been struck with great consternation in consequence of this evil accident also. At the close of the Levee, feasting and other entertainments, which took place last week at the Government House—at the bungalow of the Governor Saheb—in honour of the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, when all those who had assembled (there)—having taken leave of his Excellency, were going to their respective quarters some busy-body on the way discharged his gun at the carriages both of Lieut. Ayerst and Mr. Rand, who had of late been particularly known (to the public), and wounded them both. These, Lieut. Ayerst became dead (*i.e.*, dead) on the very spot, but such was not the case with Mr. Rand. He had like a great sinner, to be lying at the Hospital tossing about restlessly, bearing the unendurable agonies of (the approaching) death and throwing out mouthfuls of blood!! We always wish that such a terrible calamity should not really befall even an enemy. How then is it possible that the minds of not only ourselves alone, but most of the people of this part (of the country) should not be bewildered on seeing such a highly terrible calamity, befall an officer like Mr. Rand who saw to the (due) execution of impartial (*i. e.*, just) plain and benign laws of our gracious and subject loving Government, who is heard of by all since the case at the holy place of Vai, who is personally known even to each and every young one of a sparrow residing at our city of Poona, since the Poona plague, (at all events, who is clever, talks sweetly, has a smiling face, and who does not spare himself in exerting for the accomplishment of the object of his mind? Since we people knew nothing whatever about who Lieut. Ayerst was and whence he came, the minds of the people may not be much inflamed with grief, and yet many people are sorry for the very fact that the gentleman who did not meddle with any body's affairs has lost his life for nothing! Just see how strange is the coincidence of circumstances! The disease which never existed (before) made its appearance in our city of Poona; where was this poor Rand Saheb! but his death having pleased its tents (*i.e.*, his death having approached), the Government specially selected him, and brought him here for the protection of the people. He put into execution the laws to the satisfaction of Government and eradicated the terrible disease; the Government were pleased with him and having regard to his faithful services the Government must have also praised him (for the same); but the poor man could not enjoy even for one single hour. The mind thinks of one thing while destiny thinks of quite a different thing, of which this is the best illustration. At the time when hundreds of people were heartily enjoying the feast at the house of his Excellency the Governor, Lieut. Ayerst or Mr. Rand himself could not have imagined or thought that within the course of one hour he would meet with such a terrible end! Be that as it may. Now, thinking that however much we might lament it would (all) be in vain, we check the outburst of our grief at this stage."

Witness: I know the "Vaibhav" was published on Sundays. It was discontinued during the time of the plague, and was published again in June.

Is not the first article about Government plague business?—Yes. The first portion is about segregation camps, and the latter portion is about the separation of children from their parents, and of old people from their relatives.

Mr. Anderson was proceeding to put in an article dated 1st June 1889 when.

The Advocate General raised an objection that there was no evidence to prove that the accused were connected with the paper in any way at the time. The certificate of publication was dated 18th November 1895.

Mr. Anderson said he could be able to produce evidence to show that Kelker was connected with the paper at that time and perhaps in the meanwhile he might be allowed to put the document in.

The Advocate-General objected and the Judge said that the extract had better be put in when the evidence connecting the accused with the paper at that time was given.

Mr. Anderson to witness:—Are you aware that Lord Sandhurst himself was opposed to enforced segregation, and that he was practically driven to it by the orders of the Government of India?—I have no personal knowledge of it.

THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE AS TO PLAGUE MEASURES.

Mr. Anderson produced the Plague Blue Book in order to show that the Government prior to the segregation and other plague measures having been brought into operation warned the Secretary of State that great unrest might be caused thereby. He was proceeding to ask the witness questions on the subject, and read a telegram from Lord Sandhurst about the plague operations in Bombay and Karachi.

The Judge said that the telegram read related to Bombay, and could not be regarded as a testimony from Lord Sandhurst as to the state of Poona. He would take it for granted that the measures connected with plague at Poona did cause a great deal of public alarm.

Mr. Anderson: No one can deny that the question is as to the degree of that alarm.

The Judge: The fact is notorious that it was intense alarm.

Mr. Anderson: I submit that the degree of alarm is material as showing the degree of provocation the accused may have had for writing as he did. The greater the provocation the greater the justification.

The Judge: Supposing he was as indignant as you like, what difference does it make?

Mr. Anderson: I think it makes every difference, because you have to consider whether the circumstances were justifiable.

The Judge: I don't think so. If you wish to raise the issue whether under section 124A its open for accused to justify his comments by proving the truth of his arguments I will hear you.

Mr. Anderson: My contention is that we are here dealing with articles which are in the nature of comments disapprobatory of the plague measures of Government. You have to judge the intention and spirit with which the man wrote those articles. Now my proposition is this: Supposing an individual writing in a paper uses very strong indignant language, you cannot judge whether he is using it merely as a very angry but still honestly loyal man or the language of a disloyal man. It would depend very much upon the degree of grievance working in his mind. There are in this case two alternative suggestions—the prosecution suggests that you have a disloyal journalist before you; my contention is that he is a loyal but indignant and rightly, justifiably indignant journalist. The strength of the language he uses is due to the aggravation under which he writes. If you see these things are true—that the wives and women of the people of his own community are being led out into the streets and being examined and stripped in the open streets by British soldiers as they were according to the very rules of the Plague Committee at least for some day; if you find people are being taken away, admittedly, healthy people, simply by the orders of soldiers, and taken to the plague camp, and after in some cases being put in the beds occupied half-an-hour before by plague patients and then are allowed to go home; finally on getting home he finds that every single member of his household has been taken to the segregation hospital, and although he has been discharged from the plague hospital because he has not been attacked, he finds that his relatives are not permitted to return home, but are kept for ten days in the segregation camp; if you find everything going on in Poona as alleged in these papers, I say you must admit that to produce in the mind of a journalist living there a state of indignation which would justify the very strongest language, the most indignant language he could use. Before you come properly and fairly judge of his language, you must have that before you. The Advocate-General said—I daresay we know this and know that," and admits that the state of feeling in Poona was very strong, and that the people were suffering some little inconvenience. I say they were suffering the most trying inconvenience. Suppose the facts were really as I have intimated, a journalist would be entitled to use language as strong as man could possibly utter if he were in the state justifiable for him to do so if the grievance was a small one. The state of mind of my client has to be got at, and it cannot be got at without knowing the circumstances of the people at that time.

The Judge: Perhaps for the purpose of considering the intention of accused it is not essential to consider whether the statements you have made are true or not?

Mr. Anderson: I don't say that, but I say it is necessary that my client should have believed all those things to be true.

The Judge: I regard the distinction you have drawn as a distinction without a difference. What you are proposing now is to give evidence that he might think these things were true. You have to rely on evidence that it was true. The question whether he honestly believed these things to be true is not material to the issue. Subject to what I hear from you as to authorities on the matter, I am quite satisfied that this is no defence to a charge of this kind that the statements made are true.

Mr. Anderson contended that evidence to prove the state of unrest at Poona was admissible, and he proceeded to quote numerous authorities in support of argument.

THE JUDGE'S DECISION ON THE POINT.

The argument continued until after the adjournment for tiffin, when the learned Judge gave his decision as follows:—I have no doubt in my mind about the point. I entirely agree with everything that has been said by Mr. Maine on this subject in his work on the "Criminal Law of India." Though he is not an authority which binds me in any way, he is an extremely learned writer who has made a special study of the Criminal Law of India, and I agree with what he says. He says the reasons which lead the English Judges to rigorously exclude evidence of the truth of statements contained in the libel, apply to the Indian Law and to Section 124A. The case that is most in point is that of the *Crown vs. Burdett*, that was a case in which there were certain riots connected with the reform movement. The seditious libel that was the subject of the indictment made certain statements as to the conduct of the soldiers and it was said to be a seditious libel with the intent of bringing Government into hatred and contempt. What was said was that when the people were peaceably assembled for the purpose of presenting a petition to Parliament in connection with Reform, they were ridden down by the cavalry and a number of peaceable persons were killed, wounded and ill-treated, and cruelty on the part of the soldiers was alleged. The question arose at certain stage of the proceedings whether further evidence might be given on behalf of the defendant to say that the soldiers had behaved in this improper way. It was held by the judges of the court that it could not be done. Let us consider the reasons they gave and whether they are at all thoroughly applicable to cases like that under the Penal Code. The first question at all events is this, whether upon the trial of these defendants upon what they had written and published in these articles he could go into the question as to the events happening which it is alleged happened. All kinds of statements have been made as to the behaviour of the soldiers and what was done at hospital in the segregation camp, and so on; that women were ill-treated, and sacred places violated. Let us consider what would be the result of allowing evidence of that kind to be given. We should first of all have to try the whole of the plague administration of Government at Poona. In the case of any British soldier who was accused of having committed excess, that excess would have to be gone into; witnesses would have to be called to say what they saw done. The Crown of course would rightly claim to call witnesses to show that the British soldiers did nothing of the kind, and to show that these things were not done. The only real question in this trial is whether the accused men are guilty of writing and publishing seditious matter, but to this question we should have to add a dozen or possibly two a dozen totally different cases of alleged outrage in Poona. There is an immense amount of evidence would have to be offered in connection with each of these incidents. That is what it would logically mean; that is the way in which an enquiry of this kind would be enlarged. If it was strictly revelant and appropriate, having regard to the terms of the section, we should have to embark upon that enormous and gigantic enquiry, but the section shows we have nothing to do with it. The question is whether or not by these articles the defence intended to excite disaffection to Government, or whether they were commenting on the measures of Government in such a way as to excite disapprobation that was: compatible with obedience to the orders of Government, whether the matters written upon are true or false does not affect the question in the slightest degree. Supposing they are true the law say the proper way to represent grievances is not to hold up Government to hatred and contempt. There are other things to be done, representations are to be made to the authorities themselves, a petition can be sent to Parliament, or a thousand other steps can be taken. Let it be as true as you please, the existence of grievances is no excuse whatever for inflaming the minds of subjects against the Government. That being so, I am of opinion that the reasons which apply beyond a doubt in excluding this sort of evidence in England apply as Mr. Maine says, in India, and that they apply to this section. I must, therefore, exclude all evidence intended to show that the statements in the incriminating articles were true and also all evidence that there was reasonable evidence for believing them to be true. No doubt it is material to consider what was the state of public feeling in Poona, and nothing of that kind shall I exclude. Admittedly there were comments made on certain measures of Government, on its plague administration, and on the face of these articles, subject to what will be said by the learned counsel, it appears that the writer intended to excite condemnation of those measures. That of course he had every right to do and the only question is this, whether that disapprobation he intended to excite was compatible with a condition of mind on the part of his readers to obey the orders of Government. I therefore have no hesitation in saying that I cannot admit evidence either as to whether the statements made in the incriminating articles are true or whether there were reasonable grounds on the part of the writer to believe them to be so. I shall not allow any

had. I know Mr. Rand meddled very much with people's affairs under the orders of Government.

You have been in court all day, I suppose?—Yes.

Why did you not mention all this before?—I did when I was asked.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Mr. Rand was the officer who gave the order about the music at Wai. In consequence he was unpopular at Wai and Satara. After he came to Poona, reference was constantly made to his unpopularity at Wai. (Referred to the article.) The reference to Wai and Mr. Rand is also ironical. The word "benign" and "impartial laws" seem to me to be ironical.

The court here adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Friday) morning.

The "Pioneer" thinks the conviction of Tilak will do more towards checking the dissemination of slander and sedition than anything since the passing of the Vernacular Press Act. It will be received also with some feeling of relief by all who, with recollections of the fiasco in the "Bangabasi" and other cases, know what a peculiarly ill-effect must have been produced at this juncture by the failure of the Government prosecution. The case was a difficult one involving the precise meaning of vernacular words and phrases and the application of a parable, but the Judge in this summing-up presented plain issues to the jury. At a time of trial and trouble when everything likely to hamper the authorities in the Government of the country was to be avoided the accused saw fit to play upon the feelings of political discontent and religious bigotry among people notoriously disaffected, and under the thin guise of extolling the glories of the past collected all possible points of prejudice against the existing order. Stripped of all disguise that was the object in view, and that object was seditious, and it is against sedition in high places and in insidious forms that a heavy blow has been struck.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shelf with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·393	W	2	91·6	71·1	75	...	15·33	−0·99
Sirsa	29·616	W	4	87·3	72·8	82	...	12·63	+0·83
Delhi	29·560	W	4	81·2	75·4	82	0·23	19·71	−1·78
Agra	29·631	SW	5	89·0	76·4	82	0·05	32·76	+8·7
Cawnpore	29·640	WSW	6	93·6	77·1	91	...	25·73	...
Allahabad	29·667	W	3	90·6	78·3	79	0·12	39·27	+0·61
Jhansi	29·657	W	2	91·1	75·7	75	0·03	23·14	−11·26
Jacobabad	29·573	S	4	101·5	80·6	29	...	4·90	+1·27
Karachi	29·618	WSW	7	82·8	81·9	85	0·80	11·16	+5·12
Jeypore	29·699	W	3	88·1	72·0	81	0.0	14·65	−10·54
Ajmere	29·692	W	6	84·4	74·6	87	...	21·21	+1·94
Deesa	29·658	S	13	82·2	75·5	93	0·50	18·38	−5·50
Ahmedabad	29·677	SSW	4	88·7	77·1	82	0·02	29·72	...
Bhuj	29·650	W	12	86·4	76·9	87	0.02	11·07	−1·93
Rajkot	29·677	WSW	12	86·4	75·3	91	0·22	21·44	−1·18
Ghadechi	29·657	SSW	12	89·6	76·8	79	...	16·22	..
Veraval	29·684	WSW	10	85·5	78·3	91	0·59	17·63	..
Neemuch	29·734	W	4	83·8	71·6	89	...	25·99	−2·88
Indore	29·727	Calm	3	86·2	70·1	80	...	23·95	−4·89
Saugor	29·683	WSW	6	86·3	72·1	87	...	33·80	−7·84
Jubbulpore	29·666	Calm	2	88·4	74·6	87	...	41·91	−7·08
Hoshangabad	29·725	SSW	8	88·3	74·7	91	..	48·16	−0·37
Nowgaon	29·729	Calm	3	89·7	73·1	78	..	43·49	−3·55
Nagpur	29·708	SW	6	88·8	76·8	88	..	31·68	−11·14
Chanda	29·683	Calm	3	91·7	75·6	75	..	33·61	−6·02
Amraoti	29·736	WNW	3	89·2	73·3	89	...	19·51	−8·26
Akola	29·753	WNW	4	89·0	73·2	82	0·01	20·98	−6·21
Surat	29·702	S	8	87·0	76·5	95	0·22	32·96	−8·14
Malegaon	29·734	SW	8	89·9	69·2	73	..	15·19	−2·06
Bombay	29·756	SSE	11	86·2	78·2	89	0·02	69·75	+3·40
Poona	29·714	SW	12	87·0	68·9	81	...	14·81	−2·11
Ahmednagar	29·752	SW	9	90·8	68·9	76	...	6·19	..
Aurangabad	29·769	SSW	3	89·8	67·2	75	..	10·47	...
Sholapur	29·773	NW	9	94·2	72·4	68	..	11·61	−9·78
Ratnagiri	29·781	SE	5	84·2	75·9	91	0·16	113·36	+13·18
Belgaum	29·726	SSW	20	81·2	66·8	90	..	35·14	+1·06
Goa	29·819	S	6	85·0	75·4	95	0·47	94·14	...
Karwar	29·797	Calm	3	88·2	73·0	96	0·30	119·24	+11·54
Bangalore	29·817	ENE	3	86·3	72·6	89	1·89	132·51	+17·80
Calicut	29·812	NW	4	88·3	76·5	75	..	129·87	+47·80
Cochin	29·820	NNE	5	83·3	76·1	82	0·13	96·30	+27·29
Bangalore	29·824	WSW	8	83·8	66·3	87	0·05	16·37	+0·30
Secunderabad	29·737	W	5	90·7	71·8	70	0·62	11·52	−11·94
Masulipatam	29·719	WNW	4	90·6	77·5	88	...	12·00	−8·45
Cuddapah	29·690	WNW	5	91·7	74·3	63	..	9·27	+0·84
Nagapattam	29·773	W	L	90·1	78·9	68	..	29·33	−3·73
Madras	29·737	W	4	94·0	79·0	74	..	19·23	+6·03
Trichinopoly	29·809	W	2	89·9	71·4	80	..	8·30	+3·78
Trichinopoly	29·763	WNW	5	90·6	78·3	64	...	9·12	−0·30
Negapatam	29·753	W	9	95·5	79·9	67	...	4·81	−4·88
Colombo	29·784	WNW	11	87·5	80·0	81	0·02	28·22	+7·97
Aden	29·706	E	6	95·3	82·3	79	...	0·02	+0·20

Columns "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·14 (71·49); G. T. H.=0·13 (2·35); St. G. H.=0·15 (7·72); C. P.=0·02 (68·75).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly at Lahore, Sirsa, Cawnpore, Allahabad Jacobabad, Deesa, Ghadechi, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Karwar, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Madras and Colombo, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Neemuch, and 14 at Allahabad, Deesa and Rajkot. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 5° in excess of the normal at Karachi, Sholapur, Calicut, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 3° to 4° in excess in Sind and at Lahore, Rajkot, Cuddapah and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Mangalore (1·80"), light to moderate showers at Delhi, Allahabad Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Surat, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Cochin and Secunderabad, and a few drops at Agra, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Veraval, Akola, Bombay, Bangalore and Colombo. The abnormal chart indicates a large area of low pressure over Lower Sind, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition. It also shews that the weather to the south-east or south of Colombo is squally and very unsettled. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has almost disappeared. The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon from the Simla Office:—"Depression lying off Kathiawar Coast past two days now crossing coast advancing north-eastward towards Bhuj. Strong winds and gales probable. Signal number one hoisted ports Karachi to Bhavnagar"

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	71 28	71 03	74 66	68 31
Thursday September 16	0 00	0 13	0 02	0 45
Total	71 28	71 16	74 68	68 76
Total fall to 16th Sept. 1896	88 02	81 26	62 02	85 59
Total fall to 16th Sept. 1895	72 66	82 02	61 62	62 63

Rainfall at Bycculla and Fort registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p. m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

DAMAN RAINFALL.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	57	93
Monday, September 13	0	03
Tuesday, September 14	0	00
Total	58	93
Total during previous year up to 14th Sept.	61	35

G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

Return of Rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday 10th September, 1897.

	In.	Ct.		In.	Ct.
Jubbulpore	39	18	Nasik	16	30
Raver	20	10	Deolali	17	64
Nimbora	15	38	Ghoti	83	82
Bhadli	18	33	Nargaon	14	39
Jalgaon	21	12	Warangaon	15	70
Sirsoli	24	20	Hotgi	14	78
Bhusawal	17	37	Mohol	16	75
Maheji	25	10	Madha	21	60
Pachora	23	57	Barsi Road	15	48
Kajgaon	17	33	Kem	9	23
Chalisgaon	14	85	Jeur	9	63
Naydongri	12	66	Pomalwari	6	09
Nandgaon	13	54	Diksal	6	68
Manmar	5	81	Lonauli	164	90
Lasalgaon	11	43	Dhond	9	36
Khervadi	12	42	Talegaon	34	09

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—SEPT. 15.

10 p.m. .. 80·7

THURSDAY.—SEPT. 16.

6 a.m. .. 79·4
10 a.m. .. 84·3
2 p.m. .. 85·7
6 p.m. .. 84·9

PURELY PERSONAL.

SIR DONALD ALEXANDER SMITH, High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada, upon whom the Queen has conferred the dignity of a Baron, has taken the title of Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal of Glencoe, in the country of Argyle, and of Mount Royal in the Province of Quebec.

A remarkable coincidence occurred the other day at Osborne. Amongst those who went down to the Isle of Wight to receive from her Majesty the honour of Knighthood were three out of the five Mayors designated in the Jubilee list for that distinction—namely, the Mayors of Brighton, Norwich, and Salford. Upon arrival at the Palace they were invited to subscribe their names in the Queen's birthday book, when it was found that October 15 was the birthday of all three.

Bicycling is having its effect on politics. A registration agent in Hampstead, in making his usual rounds of inquiry preparatory to the investigation before the Revising Barrister's Court, visited a house where the wife of the tenant answered the knock at the door. In response to the question whether her husband was a Conservative or Liberal, she sadly said, "He used to be made about one or the other of those things years ago, but he thinks nothing of them now, nor of his wife or family either, since he started bicycle riding." The agent put him down as a waverer.

The young wife of the Khedive has recently sent a wonderful bouquet to the great bazaar held at Yildiz Palace, under the auspices of the Sultan, for the benefit of the Turkish soldiers wounded during the Greek campaign. The flowers are so skilfully woven out of the finest silk of the most delicate shades that a minute inspection is necessary to discover that they are not real. Instead of being wrapped up in white paper, the bouquet is surrounded by a lovely lace-like piece of silver, a triumph of the silversmith's art. On every petal and leaf diamonds and pearls give the illusion of morning dew.

Lord Dalmeny, eldest son of the Earl of Rosebery, has, says the "Daily Telegraph," made his debut in the cricket field with marked success, whilst staying at Petworth House as the guest of his uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Leconfield. He was chosen as one of the eleven to represent the Petworth Park Club against a team from the neighbouring town of Midhurst and justified the choice by making the top score for his side in the first innings. For a batsman, who is not yet sixteen years of age, his performance was pronounced by the local spectators—who, bred in a thorough-going cricket county, are no mean judges of the game—to be full of promise.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Q. C., M. P. for East Fife, along with Mrs. Asquith, is staying, the second season in succession, at St. Andrews. Last year Mr. Asquith went to the Mecca of golf a tyro in the truest sense of the word, and put himself under the excellent tutorship of old Tom Morris. Andrew Kirkaldy then took him in hand, and partnered him in several foursomes, when the combination was once or twice productive of victory. This season Mr. Asquith came to St. Andrews towards the beginning of the month, and was quite independent of "coacher." Quickly it was noticed that he had improved a great deal on his last year's form, and at present, though, in the words of "Old Tom," "You can't call him anything else than a beginner," considering the little practice he gets and his years, he is, unquestionably, "shaping well." Andrew Kirkaldy has been heard to venture the opinion that Mr. Arthur Balfour's golf is not so good as it is made out to be; therefore, out of fairness, he would have no public disparagement of Mr. Asquith's.

With respect to the hobbies of the Judges, a legal correspondent writes that the Lord Chief-Justice still retains an active membership of the Two Pins Club; Lord Justice Rigby is one of the safest shots on the Bench—he can pound away at cartridges with any member of the Bar; while Lord Justice Chitty, although in his 70th year, may often be seen sculling or taking an oar with his friend "Bob," as Mr. Justice Romer is familiarly named, in the upper reaches of the Thames. Lord Justice Davey is supposed to be the greatest smoker in England at the present day, confining his attention mainly to Havannah cigars. Sir Alfred Wills is an Alpine climber of great daring and renown and has written a book entitled "Wanderings among the High Alps." Mr Justice Grantham is a good all-round sportsman, and rides uncommonly good horses of a morning when the Courts are sitting. Sir Arthur Kekewich not only plays havoc among salmon and grouse in Scotland, but is no mean golfer. In spite of his years, Lord Ludlow is still one of the finest horsemen to be seen in the legal profession. Lord Herschell excels as a performer on the violoncello, while Lord Justice Chitty is a perfect master of violin. In the pursuit of the science of entomology Mr. Justice North beguiles his leisure, and he is said to be possessed of every variety of horn, leg wing, and scale that beetle fashion can produce.

The Franco-Russian fetes may have dangerous consequences for Russia. The old French Monarchy found by bitter experience the fatal effect of coquetting with American revolutionaries, and the Romanoffs may yet have cause to regret the pursuance of a similar policy towards French Republicans. The "Marseillaise" is a fine air, but it does not send well in the streets of St. Petersburg, and democracy is a dangerous disease for autocrats.

Although the Imperialist party in France may not be a serious factor in politics just now, it is plain to outsiders that the very success of the Republic's representative at St. Petersburg makes for Imperialism. The first magistrate of France was received with equal, if not greater official honour than that accorded to the Imperial visitor from Germany; but there was a line of distinction drawn to the detriment of France, nevertheless, and a line whose invidiousness the French character is peculiarly liable to resent. The Kaiser kissed the Empress of Russia. M. Faure did not.

Another factor in favour of Imperialism arising from the festivities in Russia will be the impression created by the dignified refusal of Prince Louis Napoleon to accept the Cross of an Officer of the Legion of Honour in common with other Russian colonels commanding regiments at the Krasnoe Selo review. As in duty bound he led his regiment of the Czarina's Lancers past the French President, and expressed his patriotic pride as a Frenchman at the honour paid to France. But he cannot forget that the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour was his Imperial birthright, and precludes him from accepting the Officer's Cross as a favour from the Republic. These things must give Frenchmen food for thought as to the status of the Republic among Imperial Powers.

Apropos of the opinion held in some quarters that the Amir is really undecided as to whether he should maintain friendly relations with Great Britain or seek to cultivate the friendship of Russia, a story is recalled by a home paper which seems to show that he is touched with Russophobia. Some years ago the Russian Governor of Turkestan informed the Amir that it was proposed to exercise 500 artillery and cavalry on the frontier, but desired that his Highness should not be unduly apprehensive. The Amir replied that he had not the least objection, only he was about to exercise 5,000 cavalry and artillery at the same place. On receiving this reply the Russian authorities suddenly discovered a more convenient site for the manœuvres.

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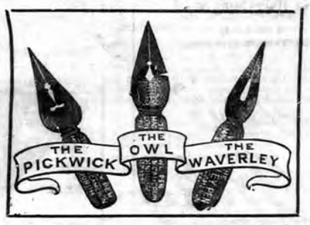

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